

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

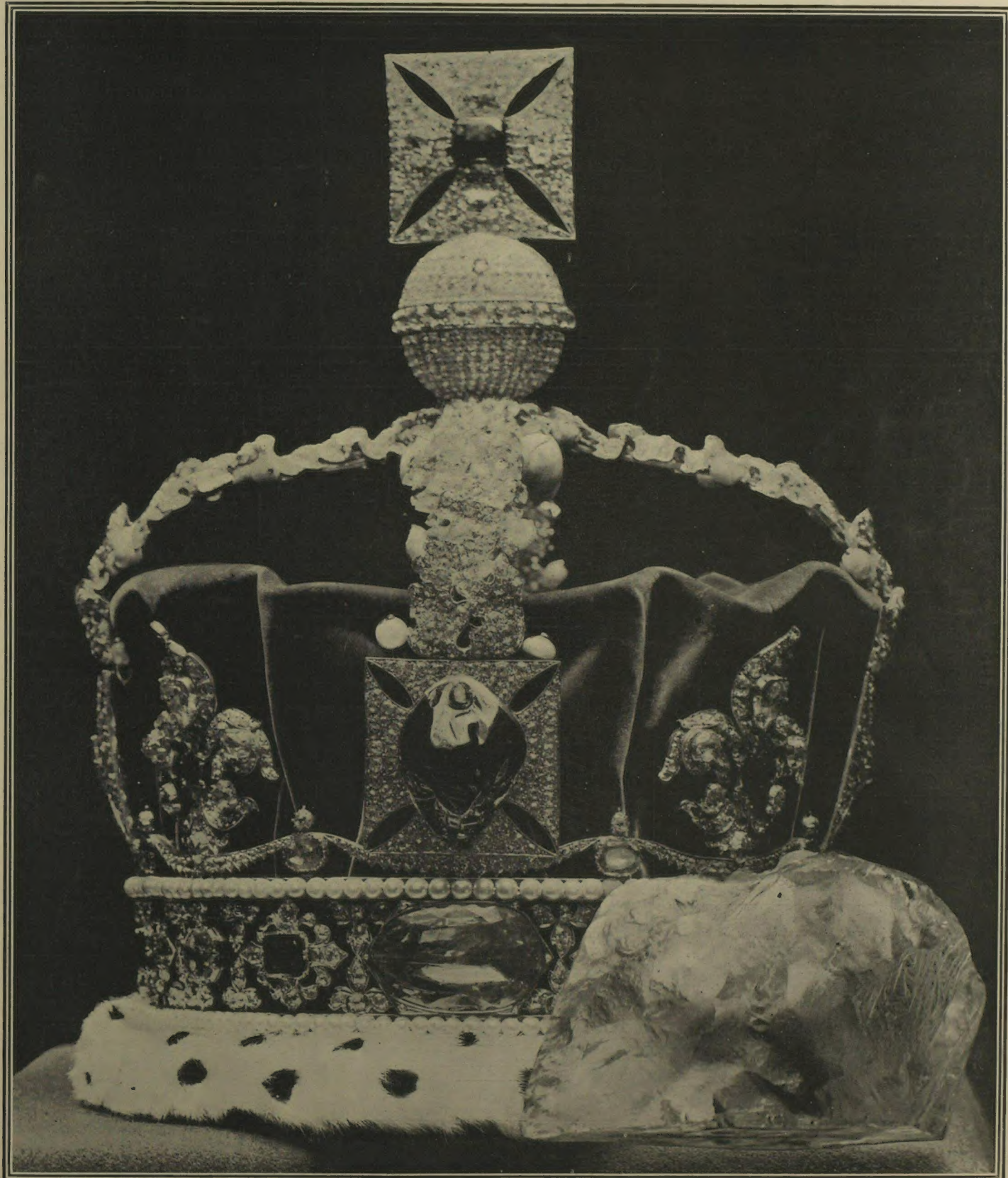
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1907.

SIXPENCE.

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THE TRANSVAAL ADDS THE BRIGHTEST JEWEL TO THE KING'S CROWN: THE GREAT CULLINAN DIAMOND
COMPARED IN SIZE WITH THE ROYAL CROWN.

On the proposal of General Botha, the Transvaal Government has decided to purchase, as a present for the King, the great Cullinan diamond, the largest in the world. The stone was found in 1905 near Pretoria. It weighs 3024½ carats—a little over 1½ lb. Its value is £150,000. The crown and the diamond are here photographed in their exact size for the sake of comparison. The crown measures from the lowest row of pearls to the top of the cross, 9½ inches. At the time of the Coronation it was altered to fit his Majesty's head. From forehead to the back it measures 8½ inches, and from temple to temple 7½ inches.—[PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CROWN BY LANG SIMS; OF THE DIAMOND, BY BOLAK.]

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"FRENCH AS HE IS SPOKE" AT THE PLAYHOUSE. THAT was the only way of adapting Tristan Bernard's merry farce, "L'Anglais tel qu'on le parle," which Mr. Gaston Mayer has employed in the English version with which he has supplied Mr. Cyril Maude at the Playhouse. Mr. Mayer has transposed the nationalities of its characters and, as it were, turned the play round. In the original piece, it will be remembered, French audiences were bidden to laugh over the predicament of an Englishman—an English father in pursuit of an eloping daughter—who cannot make himself understood at a French hotel, and tries vainly to explain his wishes to a bogus interpreter, whose English vocabulary is limited to three words. In the English adaptation the harassed father is converted into a voluble and irascible Frenchman, and the sham interpreter is a dull-witted Briton whose original reply to every remark addressed to him is "Oui! oui!" The changes do not prevent the little play from being excellent fun, and Mr. Maude, who takes up the interpreter's part, and endows the man with hesitating speech, a lack-lustre gaze, and a stupid, ingratiating grin, is responsible for a really notable study in comic characterisation.

PARLIAMENT.

THE echoes of Lord Rosebery's eloquent speech on the Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill have been resounding during the past week through the two Houses of Parliament. It has encouraged the Peers to destroy the Bill with the dissonant title, although it has invested Mr. Sinclair, the Scottish Secretary, with the halo of a martyr. For what he endured while sitting on the steps of the throne and listening to Lord Rosebery, he was consoled by unfamiliar cheers from Radical members when he rose from the Treasury Bench. The Peers, unheeding this defiant demonstration in the House of Commons, have followed their own course. "What is your alternative to our Scottish Bill?" asked the Government. "Our alternative is in your own English Bill," retorted the Earl of Rosebery and the Marquess of Lansdowne. The English Bill, having passed its final stage in the House of Commons without a division, was the subject of a friendly discussion in the Gilded Chamber on Monday, when Lord Carrington assured the Peers that it contained "nothing Radical." While their Lordships were tranquilly engaged upon it, the Commons were exciting themselves in a violent controversy over the Transvaal Loan Bill. Unionists contended that the guarantee of the loan was part of a bargain for getting rid of the Chinese, and Mr. Churchill sarcastically retorted that "all the roads of their argument led to Peking." Many measures besides the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill have been carried through the House of Commons at late hours. Among these was the Education (Administrative Provisions) Bill, in connection with which at an earlier stage Mr. Lupton introduced the question of vaccination. A comment in *The Illustrated London News* has drawn from Mr. Lupton a letter which he might have addressed to the Speaker, who good-humouredly ruled that vaccination was irrelevant matter. The Bill, Mr. Lupton says, throws responsibility for the health of the children upon the Local Education Authority and the Education Department, and provides for the medical inspection of and medical attendance on children. "All that I desire," he explains, "is that the said inspection and medical attendance shall not be compulsory upon those children, and that the wishes of the parents shall be consulted."

CROSBY HALL.

THE movement to save Crosby Hall from destruction has received great impetus from a letter that his Majesty commanded Lord Knollys to write to Mr. Gomme, of the London County Council. In the letter Lord Knollys expresses the King's hope that "means may be found of preserving such an interesting relic of old London." It has been suggested that some of the wealthy City Companies that have no halls of their own and are accustomed to use the old house in Bishopsgate for their dinners should put down the money necessary to secure the Hall as long as it stands, or until some combination of Labour-Liberals and Socialists takes the reins of government and, after sending all Livermen to penal servitude, demolishes their dining-places on the ground that they are "useless and dangerous."

AT THE BOOKSELLERS.

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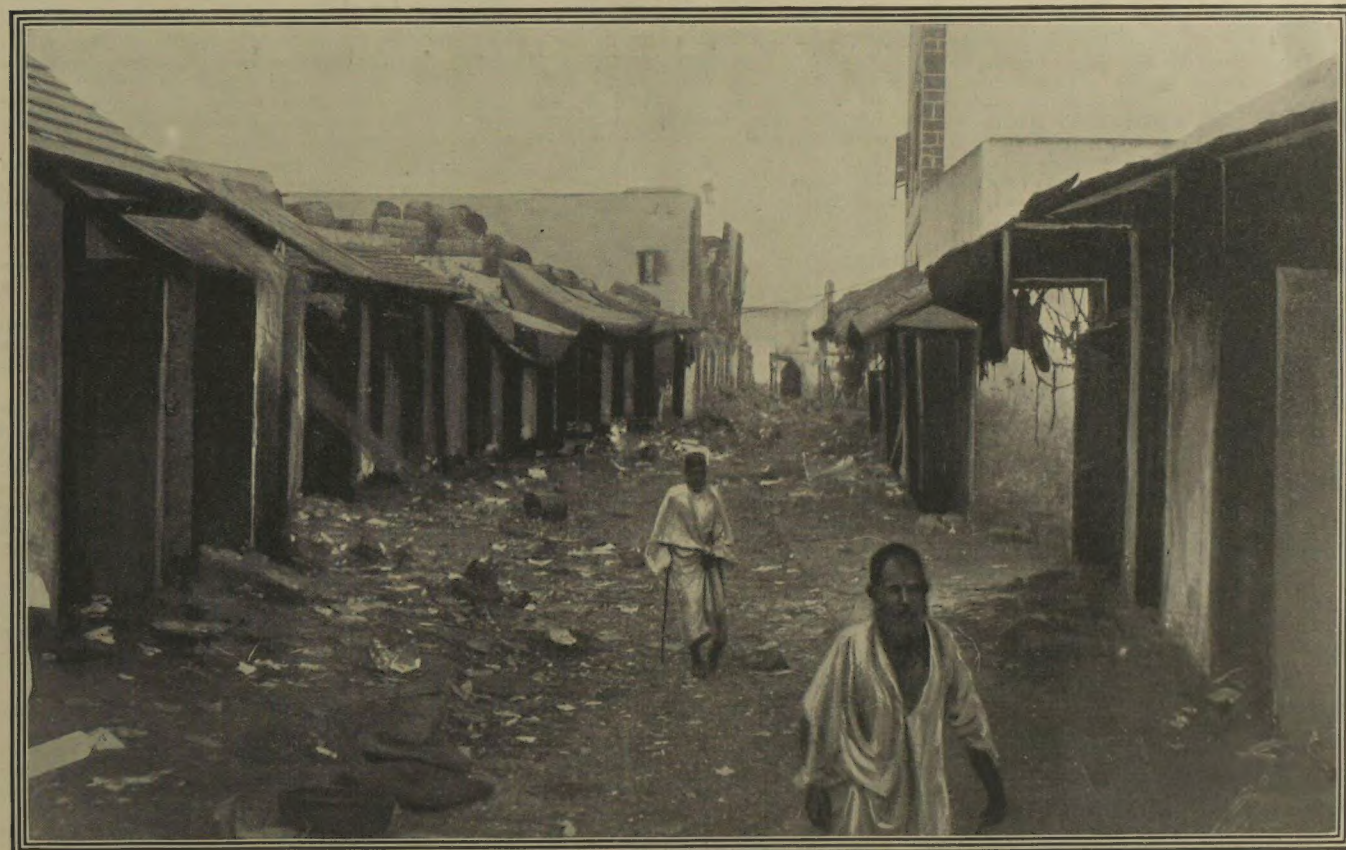
NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name and address of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS., for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted. Poetry is not invited and cannot be returned.

THE FRENCH DEFENDERS OF CASA BLANCA AND THE LOOTED GHETTO: THE SLEEPLESS FRENCH GARRISON AT THE CONSULATE.



UNDER FIRE AT CASA BLANCA: DEFENDERS OF THE FRENCH CONSULATE RESTING DURING A LULL.



WHERE THE JEWS WERE MASSACRED: DEVASTATION IN THE GHETTO AT CASA BLANCA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

The endurance of the French troops during the Casa Blanca disturbances has been remarkable. During the first three days the men of the Foreign Legion and the Turcos went without sleep and had very little food; but they performed all that was required of them with the utmost spirit. The clearing of the Jewish quarter, the scene of a fiendish massacre, was a very arduous task. The Moorish Governor had been instructed to remove the dead, but he neglected the work and sent Jews who had been provided to act as bearers to collect loot for himself. He was detected and forced to disgorge his plunder.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IN glancing over the first file of newspapers that has followed me into the country I see with regret that Canon Jephson has been saying some really shocking things. He thinks that London is too noisy. And in order to make it quieter he wishes to abolish London street cries, and (what is yet more extraordinary) to abolish church bells. I doubt, generally speaking, whether these aspirations after suppressing things are anything as a rule but an expression of individual irritation, innocent enough as such, but not especially connected with the general good; such things are not denounced as public nuisances, but as private nuisances. Perhaps it would not be quite proper to recommend a Canon of the Church of England to swear; but in such cases a good round oath is often much more Christian and unselfish than a letter to the *Times*. An appeal to the powers of Tartarus is a passing trifle; an appeal to the powers of Spring Gardens is a very responsible act. One of the greatest dangers of our time is that the name and power of philanthropy may be given to what are only the private tastes and whims of the genteel. A landlord can regard himself as a social saviour because he encourages cleanliness among his tenants. But he really only wishes to clean his tenants as he wishes to clean his window-panes, because it is convenient and greatly improves the view. An employer can feel quite saintly because he encourages temperance among his work-people; but, as a matter of fact, he only keeps them from drink as he might keep them from firearms, to prevent a row. I for one (if I were a servant or a peasant) should greatly prefer the old squire who showed his superiority by throwing a pot of beer at me to the new squire who shows his superiority by taking my pot of beer from me. But these are extreme cases compared with the case which is immediately before us. Dirt does hurt the poor, though it is mostly attacked because it hurts the rich. Drink does hurt the poor, though it is chiefly denounced because it hurts the rich. These things really are in their present condition evils, whereas noise is not an evil at all. To attempt in the manner suggested to suppress noise is simply to act in the interests of the most sensitive and often the most weak, and to force the whole of ordinary and healthy humanity down to their standard.

Let there be provision for fastidious people, by all means, as there is provision for any other kind of invalid. Let aesthetes have straw put down in the road outside their aesthetic houses. Deaf people carry an ear-trumpet that makes sounds clearer than they are. Let refined people carry another kind of ear-trumpet that makes sounds softer than they are. Let those who must have "art colours" wear smoked spectacles. Travellers in strange countries wear them against the glare of the sun. Let artists wear them against the glare of the world, which is indeed a strange country, that was never meant for them or their like. In short, I am not saying that highly cultivated ladies and gentlemen should be treated with cruelty; I am saying, on the contrary, that they should be treated with kindness, like anyone else who is ill. But it is too much to humour them by allowing them to send everybody else to bed with a bottle of medicine. It is too much that they should extend their hospital rules over the whole of normal mankind, simply because normal mankind happens to be poorer and less politically powerful than they. It is intolerable that they should turn all the orders of the human commonwealth into their doctors' orders.

I am ready to be gentle with the governing classes (who are in so many ways like spoiled but splendid children), but this is too much that all the sounds of the earth should be attuned to their nerves, or that this wonderful world should be curtained and lighted like one of their private chambers. Hence I think it unreasonable, to begin with, that educated people should start a campaign against such things as sounds in the street. If the noise in the street concerns anybody it concerns the man in the street.

But, in any case, if you are going to stop noises I do not see why you should begin by stopping the

nice noises. Canon Jephson, in the fullness of his religious enthusiasm, might really find many things that sound more unpleasant than church bells. Some church preachers sound much more unpleasant. I would venture to guess that many people like church bells who do not by any means like churches. And as for the street cries of which Canon Jephson complains, they are really in most cases the remains of an older and much more beautiful London. I doubt if the modern London tradesman is ever so poetical as when he is uttering a street cry. His song, with which the Canon would interfere, is much more musical than his speech, with which not even philanthropists have yet proposed to interfere. Canon Jephson cannot really dislike to hear a woman calling "Lavender, sweet lavender!" and then take a complete aesthetic pleasure in hearing her say, "'Arf a mo; where do I come in?" Canon Jephson is

Jephson's difficulties about the unfair and unequal treatment of the butcher compared with the milkman. Instead of a small aristocracy of milkmen and women selling lavender being allowed to sing, let us all sing, let us converse only in song. I should be disposed to extend the principle of street cries until it covered all ordinary and ritual utterances. For instance, when we say "Good morning; how are you?" it is merely a form. I suggest that we shall in future sing it, if possible, to some portable stringed instrument. One gentleman, drawing a guitar from under his mackintosh, shall intone "Rather wet weather," and the other (hastily producing his guitar) shall sing to ascending notes, "Yes, yes, it is indeed." I fear, upon reflection, that Canon Jephson would consider that this would be a slightly insane world. Believe me, it is not one quarter so insane a world as the world in which Canons object to the sound of church bells, or in which a small class, living in comfortable houses, can talk of suppressing the cries of poor men earning their bread.

My harmless truisms about the pleasant but obviously plutocratic character of Oxford and Cambridge have roused the writer in the *Outlook* to the most horrible agonies and contortions of irony. He suggests that I might be content with the range of my own ignorance (which I am); he says that I have superior airs, that I use Cockney phrases (he has a mysterious objection to the word "lark"), and that he hopes I shall be preserved from rotundity—an aspiration which, I fear, comes too late. But the fun of it all is that in his second utterance the *Outlook* writer entirely agrees with me, but entirely disagrees with himself. I did not say that the plutocratic character of Oxford and Cambridge was an unmixed evil. I only said that it was a plutocratic character. And this the *Outlook* writer now not only admits but vaunts. "Here," he says, "we come to the crux of the question: which persons like Mr. Chesterton do not understand. They wish the young men from the working classes to share the traditions and inhale the aroma of a certain form of social existence, and yet to remain sons of the people. The thing is impossible, for the simple reason that corporate life—whether it be that of a London club, a trade union, or a college—involves a certain minimum of expenditure." Exactly; and the minimum of a college is so far beyond the wildest maximum of a trade union that the phenomenon is created which persons like Mr. Chesterton call plutocracy. This special society, with its special atmosphere, may be a very nice thing; I never said it wasn't. I never even said (though with fuller exposition I should be quite prepared to say) that all classes ought to go to Oxford. It was the writer in the *Outlook* who said that all classes did go to Oxford. In his first notes he held up the clash of classes as a great merit of Oxford. I said there was no such clash of classes. Now he says that there isn't, and so much the better, because men living in corporations must be capable of a similar expenditure. He said Oxford was white; I said it was black; and now he says that black is the nicest colour in the paint-box. The letter in question is mostly concerned with praises of Oxford and elaborate sneering at democracy. That is all right; that is a comprehensible position. But I did not blame the writer for praising Oxford. I blamed him for praising Oxford as an example of democracy. I personally, like every other Englishman, have an affection for Oxford and Cambridge, not because they are democratic (as in the first issue of the *Outlook*) or aristocratic (as in the second issue), but because they are English. Every Englishman must feel that even if these things are mistakes they are such mistakes as he might himself have made. The writer in the *Outlook* seems to be in a strange state of mystery and sarcasm over the fact that I said that I feared for England because I loved her. He is obviously a sincere man, but I fear he has not even begun to understand patriotism. You have never begun to love anything until you have begun to fear for it.



LIEUTENANT BERNARD TEYSIER.
THE GALLANT DEFENDER OF THE BRITISH CONSULATE
AT CASA BLANCA.

Lieutenant Teysier was in charge of the party of French soldiers sent to defend the British Consulate during the first attack on Casa Blanca. He behaved with the most wonderful courage and coolness, constantly exposing himself to the rebels' fire. He was shot in the thigh while he was reconnoitring from the roof.

not destroying the ugliness of London; he is trying to destroy the one or two things which still remotely remind it of beauty.

Canon Jephson argues, in what exact words I forget, that the milkman need not announce his wares with a cry, when the butcher delivers his in complete silence. I should say that there was a simple way of avoiding that inconsistency. Let the butcher also have his wild sweet song; perhaps it might be a hunting-song or a few bars of "The Roast Beef of Old England." Let the greengrocer announce his coming with some rustic ballad of greengrocery, and the fishmonger seriously strain his voice in the attempt to render "Caller Herrin'." Even the postman might be heard before he was seen, carolling as he tripped along, as the children do, "I sent a letter to my love," stopping abruptly (for professional reasons) before the second line, which runs, "And on the way I dropped it." Moreover, I would have the thing entirely democratic and egalitarian; I would not confine it to the trades commonly regarded as inferior. By all means let the family physician, when driving up to the house, proclaim his appearance with some kind of prolonged yodel. Let the solicitor, when calling on his client, utter some loud and recognisable yell. This arrangement would, I hope, remove all Canon

FIRE, SWORD, AND PILLAGE IN CASA BLANCA.



AFTER FIRE AND PILLAGE.

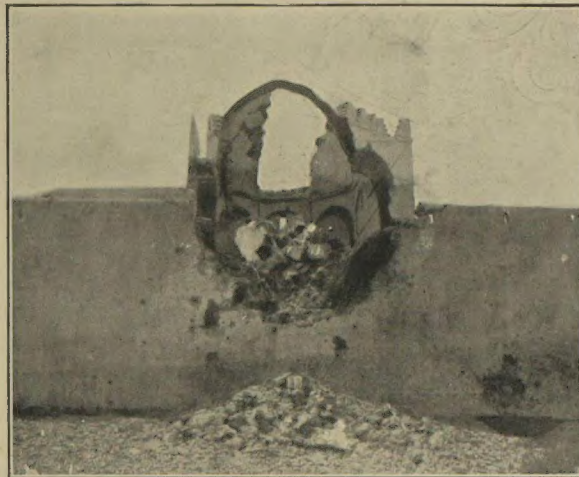


Photo Illustrations Bureau.

THE WALLS AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.



THE FOREIGN LEGION UNDER FIRE IN THE TRENCHES.



NATIVE SHARPSHOOTERS IN A TRENCH, WAITING A REBEL ATTACK.

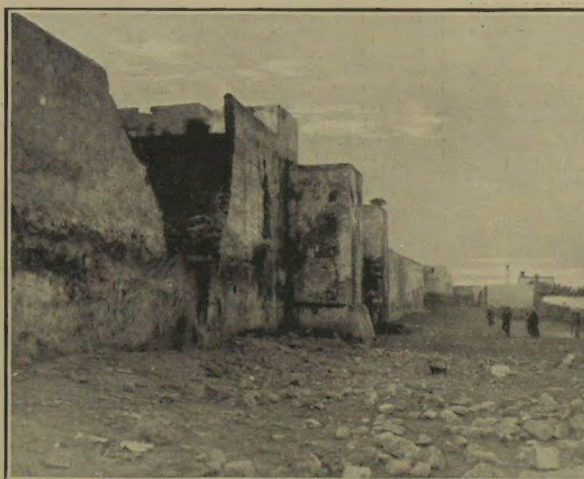


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AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT: OUTSIDE THE WALLS OF CASA BLANCA.



A SCENE OF FIGHTING AND PLUNDER.

The photographs give a vivid idea of the results of the first days of bombardment, pillage, and massacre of Casa Blanca. Murder and outrage claimed thousands of victims, and the damage to personal property was tremendous. The insurgent tribes who attacked the town looted and destroyed everything they could lay hands upon. The abundance of spoil was so great that looters, already laden, threw away part of their booty when they saw anything they liked better. The sanitary condition of the town after the massacre was deplorable, but the French authorities were not long in restoring a measure of cleanliness.

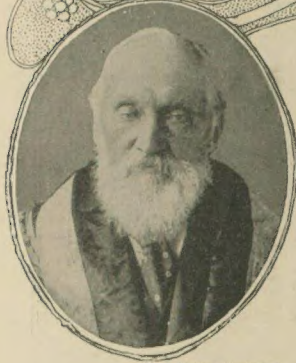


THE
NEW DUKE
OF PLESS,
Prince John
Henry XV. of Pless.
Photo, Lafayette.

PRINCESS
HENRY
OF PLESS,
Now Duchess
of Pless.
Photo, Lafayette.



MADAME CURIE,
Who has Criticised Lord Kelvin's Recent
Remarks on Radium.



LORD KELVIN,

Whose Recent Remarks on Radium have
been Criticised by Madame Curie.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

also a scientific writer, and is the author of a manual of electricity and electric lighting for the Navy. Captain Bacon received the Italian Government's medal for saving life at the wreck of the *Utopia* in 1891.



Photo, Russell.

CAPTAIN R. H. S. BACON, D.S.O.,
New Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes.

Alderman Evans, an ex-Lord Mayor of London, died last week of pneumonia at his residence, Ewell Grove, Surrey, in his fifty-ninth year. Sir David was elected to the Common Council in 1875. Some nine years later he succeeded Mr. Hadley as Alderman of the Castle Baynard Ward. In 1888 he was Sheriff, and in 1891 Lord



THE BOMBAY MINT ACHIEVES WHAT THE MINTS OF LONDON
AND VIENNA DECLARED IMPOSSIBLE: THE DECKLED-EDGED
ONE-ANNA PIECE.

The coin is three parts nickel and three parts copper. The rim is peculiarly formed, in order to prevent it from being mistaken for the four-anna piece of similar size. It also prevents the coin from rolling away when it falls. The Mints of London and Vienna believed that the deckled edge was a mechanical impossibility.

Mayor, the first Welshman who had filled the Civic chair for very many years. It will be remembered that the sudden death of the Duke of Clarence made Sir David Evans's year of office one of deep mourning, but on leaving the Mansion House he received the



Photo, Knight.

CAPTAIN THE HON. JOHN YARDE-BULLER,
Lord Churston's Heir, who Married Miss Denise Orme on April 24.

K.C.M.G. in recognition of his good work. Sir David was a keen sportsman, for some time Master of the Surrey Farmers' Hounds, and he gave a great dinner to representative hunting men during his year of office. A Deputy-Lieutenant for the City of London, and a Justice of the Peace for Glamorganshire and Surrey, he was a good all-round man, who made friends in every circle and kept them.

Captain the Hon. John Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller, whose marriage with Miss Denise Orme took place on April 24, but was announced only this week, holds a commission in the Scots Guards. He was

born in 1873, and is the son and heir of the second Baron Churston. He was A.D.C. to Lord Curzon, and served with distinction in South Africa in 1901. Two years later the King conferred upon Captain Yarde-Buller the membership of the Victorian Order.

Mr. Ellis Griffith, who has just been made Recorder of Birkenhead, has represented Anglesey in Parliament since 1895. He was born in 1860, and was educated at Aberystwyth and Downing College, Cambridge. In 1886 he was President of the Cambridge Union, and he was called to the Bar in 1887.

The Peacemaker's Progress.

Before leaving London King Edward addressed a letter to the Viceroy of India, commanding him to express to the people of his Empire his deep sympathy with them in their sufferings from the plague, and his earnest hope that some cure of the pestilence is in sight. His Majesty's journey to the Continent has been associated with political events of the first magnitude. At Wilhelmshöhe the long-standing political tension between this country and Germany has been relaxed. The Kaiser has referred feelingly to "the sentiments of kinship and friendship" which "your Majesty entertains for the Empress, for myself, and for my House." King Edward has assured his host that it is his greatest wish that only the best and most pleasant relations shall exist between Great Britain and Germany. He has also referred in most cordial terms to the approaching visit to England of the Kaiser and Kaiserin. Leaving Wilhelmshöhe after the banquet at which these friendly sentiments were exchanged, King Edward proceeded to Gmunden, where he was met by the aged King-Emperor Francis Joseph, who accompanied him to Ischl. This visit was clearly political, and its aspect was emphasised by the presence of Sir Charles Hardinge, of the Foreign



Photo, Russell.

MR. ELLIS GRIFFITH, M.P.,
New Recorder of Birkenhead.



Photo, Russell.

THE LATE SIR DAVID EVANS,
Formerly Lord Mayor of London.

the first woman professor at the Sorbonne, has published in the *Figaro* a criticism of Lord Kelvin's recent attack on radium. Madame Curie says that radium is a distinct chemical element, in the sense in which chemistry applies the word, and it is improbable that Lord Kelvin considers it to be a composition analogous to similar molecular combinations. Madame Curie considers it possible that Lord Kelvin's argument consisted more of words than of ideas.

Mrs. Tingley, the American theosophist who has come to this country to found a theosophical school, believes herself to be the reincarnation of Madame Blavatsky. She is the chief of the National Brotherhood of Theosophists, and is the rival of Mrs. Besant. On her arrival Mrs. Tingley went to the Raja Yoga (Kingly Union) of her institute, the London headquarters of the



Photo, Grantham Bain.

MRS. TINGLEY,
The American Founder of a Theosophical
School in England.

sect, in Avenue Road. The site for the Theosophical School has been given by the Hon. Nan Herbert, the sister of Lord Lucas. The school will be on Miss Herbert's estate, Old House, Ringwood, Hampshire. Corporal punishment will be unknown, and the children are to be disciplined by moral suasion only.

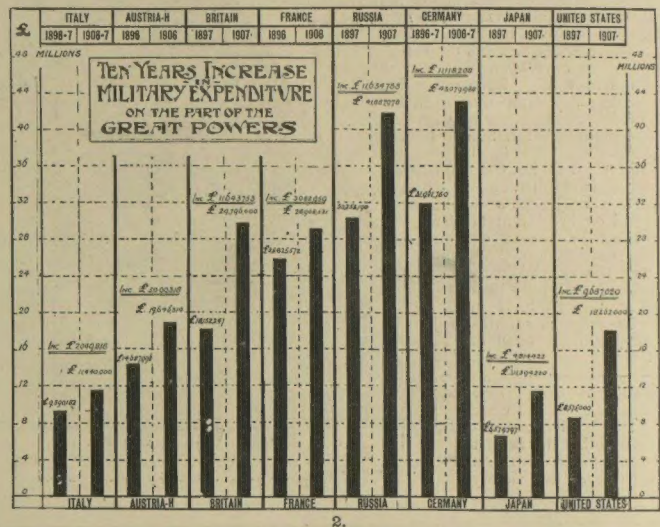
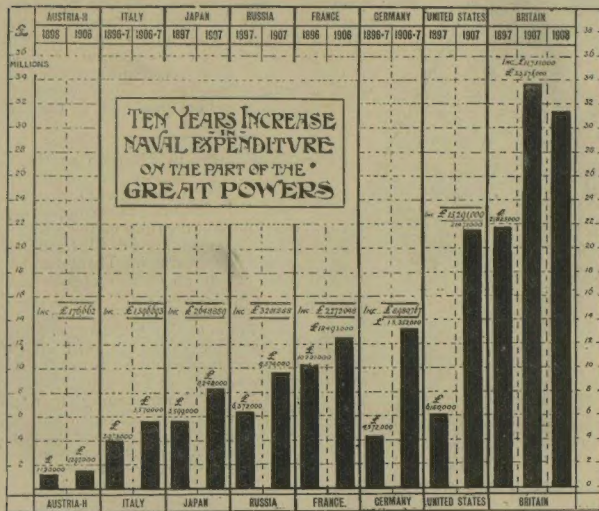
Captain R. H. S. Bacon, who has been appointed by the Admiralty Director of Ordnance and Torpedoes, is as much author as he is sailor. His experience as Chief of the Intelligence Department in the Benin Expedition of 1897, in which he received the D.S.O. and was mentioned in dispatches, gave him the material for his book, "Benin, the City of Blood." He is



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

THE HON. NAN HERBERT,
Giver of the Site for Mrs. Tingley's
Theosophical School.

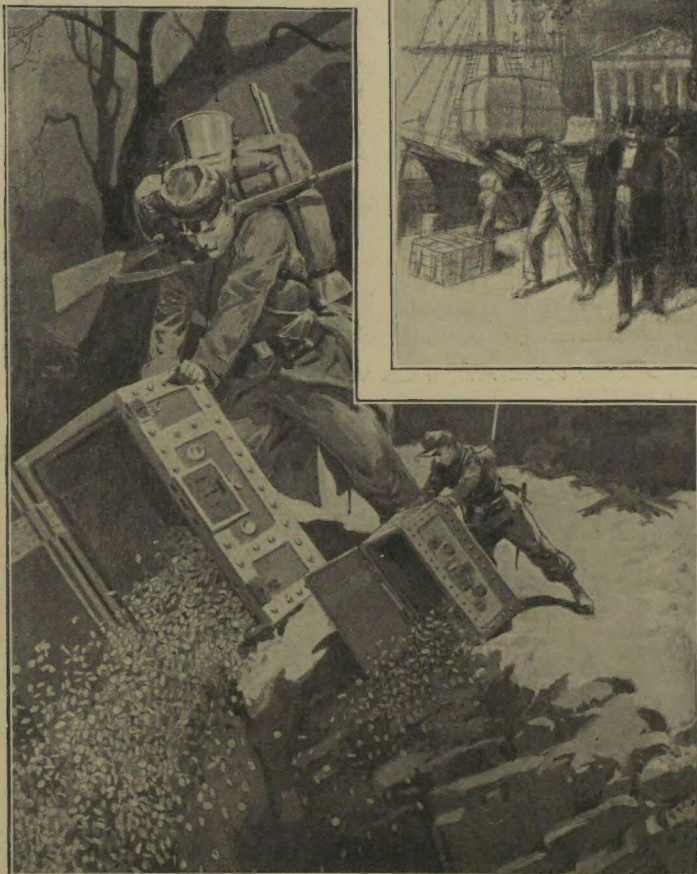
THE WAR BILL OF THE POWERS: EXPENDITURE AT A GLANCE.



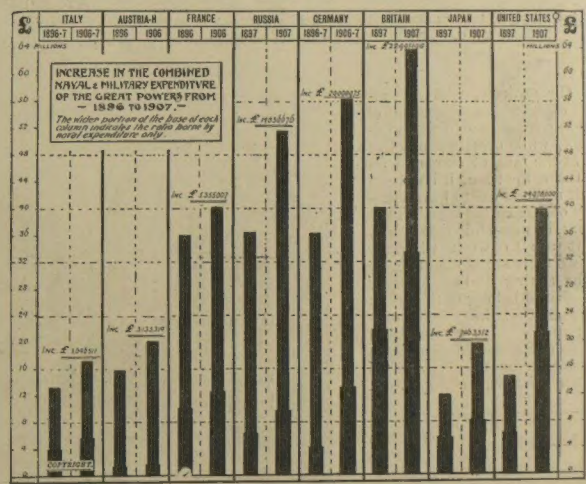
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1. THE GREAT POWERS' INCREASE IN NAVAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

3. £140,000,000 'THROWN AWAY' PER DAY: WHAT EUROPE WOULD WASTE IN CASE OF WAR.

4. THE WAR FEND MOWING DOWN ALL RANKS OF SOCIETY.

5. WAR EXPENSES MULTIPLIED BY THREE SINCE 1870: A COMPARISON OF FRANCO-GERMAN WITH MODERN WAR OUTLAY.

6. THE GREAT POWERS' INCREASE IN COMBINED NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPENDITURE FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

At a moment when the military expenditure of nations and the reduction of armaments is being so keenly discussed these symbolic cartoons and statistical diagrams are of the utmost interest. The diagrams prepared by Mr. Frederick James for Mr. Stead's Hague Conference publications explain themselves. The cartoons, the work of a French artist, show the effect of war on society and the tremendous waste of treasure and material incurred by European hostilities. Modern warfare would swallow up 140 millions a day. The Franco-German War cost only one-third of what a war would cost to-day.

Office, who left for London at the conclusion of the visit, and Baron von Aehrenthal, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs. While the official communiqués seek to give the impression that the condition of Macedonia has been the chief topic of conversation, and that the question of Turkey's attitude has been considered very carefully, it is impossible to avoid the belief that the affairs of Morocco have been discussed at great length. On Friday King Edward left Ischl for Marienbad, where he was received by Sir Edward Goschen, British Ambassador in Vienna, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, Mr. Sidney Greville, and others. The usual cure has been started under the direction of Dr. Ott, who finds his royal patient in excellent health. The Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday was celebrated on Sunday at Marienbad, and Mass in honour of the occasion was said at the Catholic Church below the Hotel Weimar. In the evening his Majesty gave a banquet at the Kurhaus in honour of the Emperor's birthday, and proposed the toast of his health.

End of the Belfast Strike. On Friday of last week it was announced officially that the Belfast strike had come to an end. As far as can be seen, the victory



1. HAYWARD. 2. R. E. FOSTER. 3. C. B. FRY.
4. HIRST. 5. BLYTHE. 6. J. N. CRAWFORD. 7. LILLEY.
8. RHODES. (Did not play). 9. BRAUND. 10. TYLDESLEY. 11. G. L. JESSOP. 12. N. A. KNOX.
THE ENGLISH TEAM IN THE LAST TEST MATCH AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA.

Cruiser Squadron forthwith, while two destroyer flotillas, with their attendant vessels, will join Lord Charles Beresford's command. The Government's critics are not yet entirely satisfied, and declare that the Channel Fleet must be further reinforced by two battle-ships. The recent changes indicate the need for a strong force of public opinion to counteract the natural but dangerous tendency of administrators to cut down expenses, leaving to their successors in office the onus and odium of putting the house in order.

The Situation in Morocco. In Morocco at time of writing Frenchmen and tribesmen are marking time. General Drude is encamped some miles beyond the ruins of Casa Blanca, and the countless dead have been buried or burned. There has been so great an exodus of Europeans from the coast towns that Gibraltar has been closed to them. Mulai el Hafid, Viceroy of Marrakesh, has sent the few Europeans remaining in the city to Mogador, and one of the great Southern Kaidis is threatening that picturesque port. French authority extends as far as the guns will reach, and as some new artillery has been sent out recently the area of French rule has been



THE LAST TEST MATCH.—FRY (WITH FOSTER) MAKING HIGHEST SCORE AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA: THE VIEW FROM THE GASOMETER AT A HEIGHT OF 140 FEET.

The last test match against the South Africans began on August 19 at the Oval. Stormy weather interrupted the game and made the ground very bad, but the pitch recovered marvellously under sunshine. Mr. C. B. Fry batted all day, and at the close was in play with 108. On the second day he improved his score to 120, the highest individual record against South Africa.

ALL PHOTOGRAPHS ON THIS PAGE BY SPORT AND GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS COMPANY.

rests with the strikers, who are returning to work at an increase of wages ranging from two to five shillings a week, while overtime pay has been fixed at the rate of sixpence an hour. At the same time, it has been decided that masters are to have complete liberty of choice between Trade Unionists and non-Unionists, and that carters are to work wherever ordered. Two facts stand out strongly now that the rioting and restlessness may be deemed to belong to the past: first, the influence of the priests over the rioters; secondly, the existence of a large number of able-bodied ruffians who are spoiling for a fight, and do not care much for whom they fight or why.

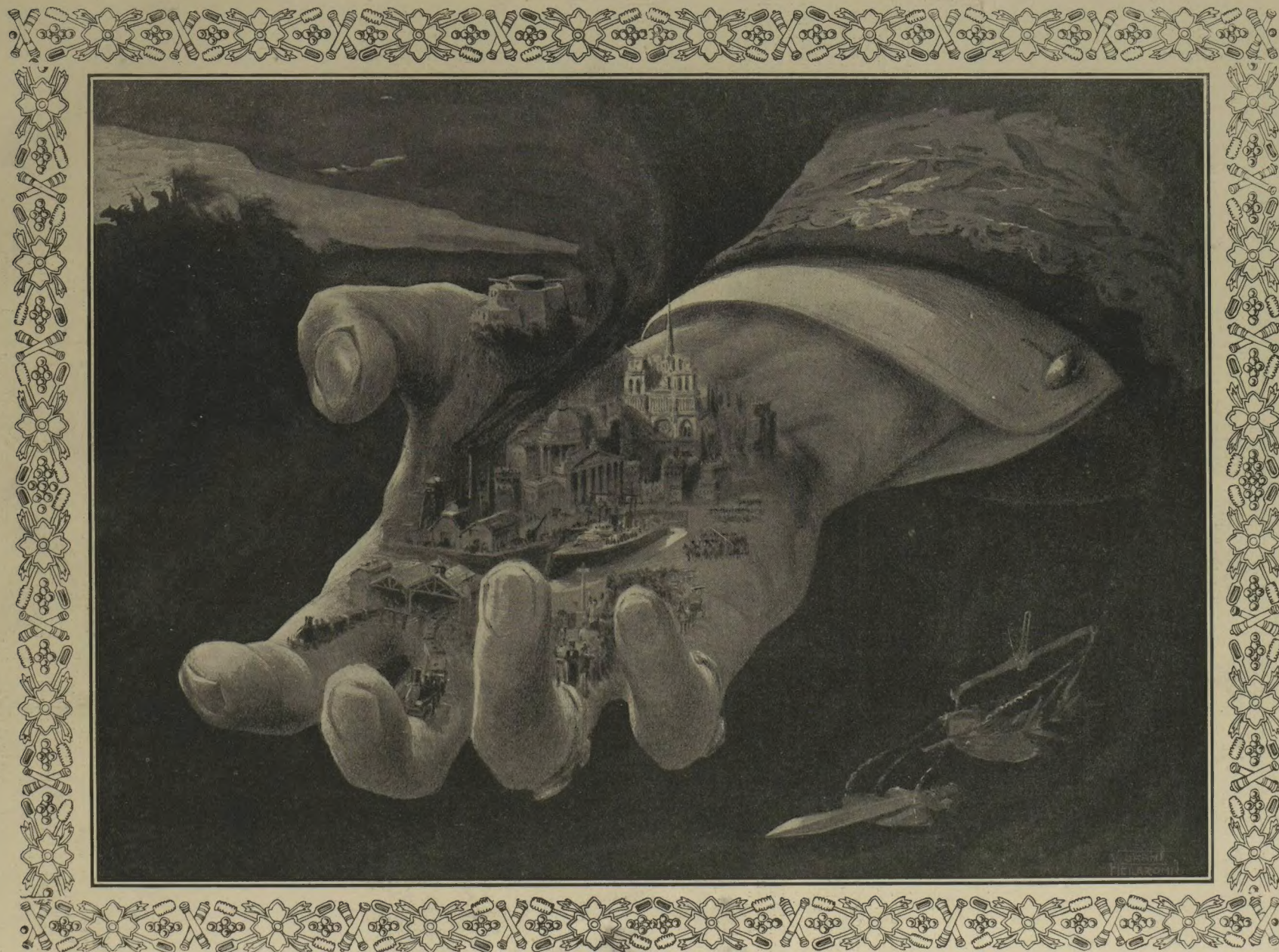
The Channel Fleet. The criticism that has been levelled against the Board of Admiralty has not been altogether ineffective, for the Civil Lord has announced in the House that two armoured cruisers, *Black Prince* and *Duke of Edinburgh*, are to reinforce the First



SOUTH AFRICAN PLAYERS (MARKED WITH ASTERISKS) IN THE LAST TEST MATCH.
Back row: H. E. Smith, *A. D. Nourse, *A. E. Vogler, *S. D. Snooke, J. J. Kotze, L. J. Tancred, G. Allsop (Manager). Centre: *M. Hathorn, *R. O. Schwarz, *P. W. Sherwell (Captain), *G. C. White, *J. H. Sinclair. Front Row: *G. A. Faulkner, *W. A. Shalders, *S. J. Snooke.

enlarged, but the situation is not the less serious. France can neither go backward nor forward. Should she go into the interior she must spend millions of money, sacrifice many lives, and risk the jealousy of other Powers signatory to the Act of Algiers. Should she go back, the Moors will declare that they have defeated her armies, sunk her ships, and reduced European claims to their proper value. To stay where she is and repel attacks is an aimless proceeding enough, but it is hard to see how it may be improved upon. From Fez the Sultan seems to be doing the best he can to allay excitement and silence the dangerous tongue of religious fanaticism; but his own writ only runs along the high roads between Fez and other large cities: throughout the interior Morocco is a law to herself. Morocco remains a dangerous and difficult problem, and the dangers of handling it may well make Great Britain and Germany content to have left the solution of the problem to France.

THE HAND OF WAR: A FRENCH ARTIST'S IDEA OF THE CLASSES GRIPPED BY HOSTILITIES.



SOCIETY IN THE GRIP OF WAR: A PICTORIAL TRACT FOR THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

This remarkable drawing is designed to show the responsibility which rests upon the head of a State who lets slip the dogs of war. In the grasp of the War Fiend lies the whole body-politic—the Church, the Senate, industry, and the people of every rank of society. It shows symbolically how every institution is imperilled by the closing of that ruthless fist.

LITERATURE



AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG

THERE ought to be a kind of close time for human beings, a period during which it shall not be lawful to introduce them as characters in novels—that is, under their real names. Novelists generally select even caricature them, as Charlotte Brontë did in the case of the Curates, of Madame Héger, and so on. Simple as I seem, I have sat for the hero of at least one novel, and as the villain of others.

This is all very well, so long as the real names of the originals are not published. It is a delicate question, how soon may actual persons be introduced into novels, names and all. Mr. R. L. Stevenson introduced the Master of Loyat into "Catriona," and made him behave abominably. Consequently, some persons publicly expressed their wrath against Mr. Stevenson. Why he

affairs (*pour le bon motif*) into a romance, though they offer a tempting subject.

Entirely different are the ideas of a lady—American, if one may judge from her idioms, her publisher,

appears (some time ago) as "a tall, awkward, pindling youth." What the verb to "pindle" means I know not! He and "his little Princess of Hesse" appear as freely as if they were not living people, and deserving of ordinary human respect.

The Empress Dowager of Russia is also among the people butchered to make an American holiday. A letter by this lady is given in which she speaks of "my small successor," the Tsaritsa. The Empress signs her letter "Marie de Russie," and I suppose that she would no more use that signature than Marie Antoinette the style of "Antoinette de France." This signature proved, in fact, that a letter attributed to the Queen, in the affair of the Diamond Necklace, was a forgery.

I am as ignorant of Court manners as a human being can be, except in so far as they may be historically studied. I never saw a royal letter by Mary Stuart signed "Marie d'Escoffe"; "Marie R." was good enough.



Photo: Gould.

MRS. C. B. FRY,

Joint author with Mr. C. B. Fry of "A Mother's Sins," just published by Messrs. Methuen.



Photo: Huggins.

MISS MAY SINCLAIR,

Whose new novel, "The Helpmate," has just been published by Messrs. Constable. Miss Sinclair's first great success was "The Divine Fire."



Photo: Dover Street Studios.

MRS. VERE CAMPBELL,

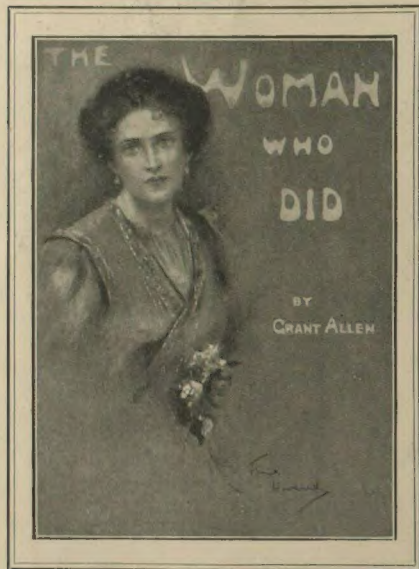
Author of "Ferriby," just published by Messrs. Methuen.



THE FRONTISPIECE TO "THE SANDS OF PLEASURE," DRAWN BY PANNETT.

MINIATURES OF HEROINES IN FICTION:
E. GRANT RICHARDS' DELIGHTFUL IDEA
IN NOVEL-ILLUSTRATION.

These charming frontispieces to novels, in the form of miniatures of the heroines, have all been published by E. Grant Richards, with whom the idea originated.



THE FRONTISPIECE TO "THE WOMAN WHO DID," DRAWN BY HAVILAND.

made the Master such a monster I never knew, and as the Master has been dead, I presume, for about a century, people south of the Tweed would not have cared much for what a novelist made him say or do. In Scotland it is otherwise; they do care.

Scott introduced in "The Legend of Montrose," under the name of Alan Macaulay, that Stewart of Ardvoilich who murdered Lord Kilpont in the middle of the seventeenth century, and remonstrances poured in, though there was no doubt about the murder. He named a valet Jernigan (or Jerningham) in "Peveril of the Peak," and though he only borrowed the name from "The Vicar of Wakefield," a lady of the house of Jerningham, in an amusing letter, protested against the outrage.

In a recent novel Robert Burns appears, and is made to behave detestably. This does not seem fair, Burns not being a public character, like, say, James VI., with whom any freedom may be taken. It really appears as if, except in the case of kings, one should not make free in a novel with anyone who lived after the end of the sixteenth century. The man or woman may have living descendants, whose sentiments ought to command respect. Lady Charlotte Bury (*née* Campbell) was hurt by Scott's picture, certainly not flattering, of her ancestor, the Marquess of Argyll. I confess that I should feel reluctant to introduce John Knox and his love



THE FRONTISPIECE TO "SUSAN," DRAWN BY HAVILAND.

and her printers—who has recently emitted a novel about the Imperial Courts of Austria and Russia, especially Russia. I never saw such a novel. The Tsar



THE FRONTISPIECE TO "THE MIRACLE WORKER," DRAWN BY HAVILAND.

Probably the American lady, who drags living and honourable women into her most distasteful tale, knows as much of Courts as she knows of the French language. "Tous mes salutations," is an example of her French. The limits of her acquaintance with natural history are indicated in the phrase, "bloodhounds still screaming for their prey." She writes about "a little table containing an exquisite *déjeuner*," which sounds as if the breakfast were shut up in the drawers of the table.

The hero of this romance, a prince of one sort or another, is living with his father's mistress, a professed lady of pleasure. The hero does not know the truth, nor does the father, and the son is married to an Austrian Archduchess. On the night of his wedding he hears his bride swearing at and scolding her maid, using "a final unmentionable epithet." She hits her maid in the face with the heel of her shoe, a deed unusual, I suppose, among Archduchesses.

It is into this kind of society that the novelist brings living men and women, Imperial indeed, but none the less deserving of the ordinary courtesies of human existence. Probably no Russian author will retort with a novel on the President of the United States, his family, and friends. For living people, assuredly, there should be a measure of law: they and their conduct and Christian names ought to be safe from the novelist.

THE MOORISH SULTANAS' OMNIBUS: THE HAREM'S FAVOURITE VEHICLE.

DRAWN BY H. LELONG.



BEAUTIES OF THE MOORISH IMPERIAL HAREM TAKING THE AIR IN AN OLD PARIS OMNIBUS.

Some time ago France presented the Sultan of Morocco with one of the Panthéon-Courcelles omnibuses, which are now quite out of date in Paris. The omnibus was carefully repaired and freshly painted before it was sent to Morocco. It was immediately placed at the disposal of the Sultan's harem, and became the ladies' favourite amusement. Every week the odalisques drive out in the private gardens of the palace. The old women are put inside, the younger women mount the top. The 'bus is drawn by two swift little horses. The driver is one of the harem attendants.

PERILS OF THE GROUSE'S EARLY LIFE. - No. III.: THE KIDNAPPER.

DRAWN BY G. E. LODGE.



GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL CARRYING OFF A YOUNG GROUSE-CHICK.

At every stage the grouse is beset with danger. Wet and snowy weather imperils the hatching, the eggs are the prey of the hooded crow, and when the chick is out it is attacked by gulls. The first two dangers we have already illustrated in the present series.

A FREIGHT-CAR FINISHED EVERY 25 MINUTES: A MECHANICAL FEAT.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CANADA.



WHERE A CAR IS BORN EVERY HALF-HOUR: THE GREAT ANGUS SHOPS AT MONTREAL, TURNING OUT A TRAIN A DAY.

At the great wagon and locomotive shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal twenty-four 30-ton freight-cars for wheat, and forty-six flat cars are built every day. Every month five or six locomotives are built, and every year two hundred passenger-cars. Thirty-four locomotives are repaired

ANGUS SHOPS STATISTICS.			
Average inside Fence	170 acres	Car Shops' Roll	3312
The Shop Buildings cover	21½ acres	Stores Department Roll	312
Employees	5014	Combined Pay Roll, about	£50,000
Locomotive Department's Roll	140	Monthly.	

every year and seven hundred passenger-cars. Besides this the railway make their own frogs, switches, and track materials for the entire road. The total value of the plant and annual output is £1,400,000. The great output of freight-cars is to cope with the wheat traffic.



THE SACRED CALLING OF THE MILKMAN!

THESE be days of strange wonders and portentous happenings! With the "weaker sex" emerging from the caterpillar stage to flaunt their wings in the blazing sunlight of political freedom, we are called upon to witness the exaltation of the milkman also! Hitherto he has been to us just the milkman, only that and nothing more: a man of few pretensions, an enthusiastic believer in the sterling qualities of cold water, and an example to his neighbours in the virtue of early rising. Henceforth, however, we must regard him with other eyes, as one entitled to wear the halo of sanctity! Though, such is his natural modesty, it may not be for generations to come that he will assert his rights! Clear evidence of his title, however, has just been given to the world by Mr. W. H. R. Rivers, who, in a bulky volume bearing to the most of us cryptic title "The Todas" (Macmillan and Co.), sets forth the mysteries and the ritual of this unsuspected order of the priesthood, for such it is. Just as all really good Christians turn to Rome as the fountain of their belief, so we find the really devout milkman must turn to a small and generally unknown tract of country in the far-off Nilgiri Hills, for inspiration and guidance. Here dwell a race of men, barbaric in their mode of life, to European notions, but

legalise, and even encourage, customs which we should regard with severe disapprobation.

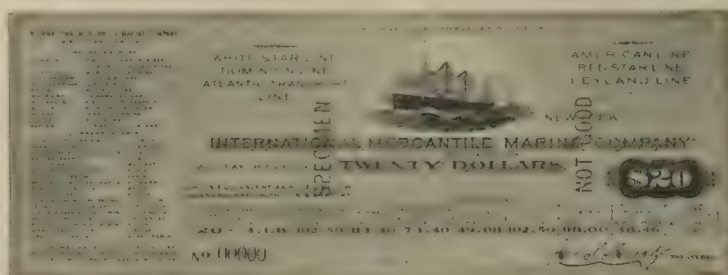
The Todas are nothing if not ceremonial. If a man visits a village in which he has any female relatives younger than himself, they will go out to meet him, when each bows down before him. He raises his foot, under which the woman places her hand to raise it to her forehead, when the same salutation is repeated with the other foot. This mode of greeting, we are told, is called the "kalmepudithi," or "leg up he

re-christened the "erkumpthkud." Armed therewith, the officiating priest gently touches the victim on the head and recites a prayer. This is done three times, and at the third recital the log is brought down with all the force that the arm of the slayer can command. Though death commonly results from this blow, this is not always the case, when signs of returning life are suppressed with sickening barbarities.

But let it not be supposed that the Todas have no other gods but oxen. On the contrary, they possess a good

many of a less substantial character. And the oldest of these is "Pihi," and his son was "On," to whom the Todas trace their creation. It happened after this manner. One day On went with his wife Pinarkurs to Médrepem—the top of the Kindabs. There he put up an iron bar which stretched from one end of the *pen* to the other. On stood at one end of the bar and brought forth buffaloes from the earth, 1600 in number. Then Pinarkurs tried to produce buffaloes, and she stood at the other end of the bar and produced 1800 buffaloes. Behind On's buffaloes there came out of the earth a man, holding on the tail of the last buffalo, and this was the first Toda. On then took one of the man's ribs from the right side of his body and made a woman, who was the first Toda woman. The Todas then increased in number

very rapidly, so that at the end of the first week there were about a hundred, after which the birth-rate seems to have steadily declined, and has gone on doing so ever since.



MONEY ON THE HIGH SEAS: THE INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLER'S CHEQUE.

The cheque is issued by the White Star Line, the Dominion Line, the Atlantic Transport Line, the American Line, the Red Star Line, and the Leyland Line. Its equivalent value is given for ten countries.

puts." Two men, or two women, may also perform this ceremony, and on rare occasions a man may bow down to a woman, but we gather that this is very rare.



"FALLEN, FALLEN IS BABYLON, THE CITY, THE MIGHTY CITY": THE SITE OF THE ONCE PROUDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

The site of Babylon is now a desert, peopled by nomad tribes, whose rude huts are in strange contrast to the former magnificence of the great capital founded by Semiramis.

who devote the whole of their earthly career to the worship of the cow, or, to be quite precise, of the buffalo. Their most sacred temple is a cow-house, and the whole life of the people is governed by the most rigid observance of the routine of dairy work, every detail of which is performed with the most elaborate ritual. They only can perform the duties of milking and butter-making who have been duly consecrated for this work by fasting and the performance of mysterious rites. Representing the only priesthood, they are compelled, after their initiation, for the rest of their days to play the rôle of the dairymen, and to dwell in the odour of sanctity and cows. Nowhere else, perhaps, has sacerdotalism contrived to unite such incongruities as are to be met with in the religion of these people. The lesser priests may marry; but the high-priest must be celibate, at least for a given period of years, which terminates in what may be called a strictly private orgie.

But they have, nevertheless, fashioned their religion in such a way that it shall chafe no one. At any rate, their morals, judged by a European standpoint, are distinctly lax. Polyandry is the family rule, but divorce is unknown. And this because they have contrived to

The dairy with these people is synonymous with church, and, as with so many other religions, special acts of worship are associated with slaughter. Birth and marriage and death are occasions for solemn sacrifice. But so great is their religious fervour that it would appear that they can do with not less than three Sundays in one week—the particular days varying with the clan.

The descendants of the buffaloes created by On became sacred buffaloes, while those created by his wife became ordinary buffaloes!

Of the arts of divination and magic, birth and childhood ceremonies, the funeral ceremonies, social organisation, and strange marriage customs, we have no room to speak here, but those who believe that the proper study of mankind is man will find in the chapters of this book, wherein these subjects are discussed, a great deal of delightful reading.

There is much in the observances of these pious dairymen that might well be imitated by their white brethren of the cult. Thus they are most punctilious about the purity of the source of the water which is mingled with their milk—a deep-rooted habit, this, indeed!—but the methods employed for cleansing the milk-cans do not appeal to us.

Finally, though this volume may almost be called the Milkman's Bible, we fear it will be read rather by readers of another class. To anthropologists much concerning these people is already known, but to the layman it will prove a book of strange surprises. From the illustrations in the book we are permitted to reproduce on the opposite page a picture of the strange rite of salutation already mentioned.—W. P. P.



THE THIRD NAPOLEON'S FOOTPRINT.

A DESERT MADE TO BLOSSOM BY NAPOLEON III.: LANDMARKS OF THE EMPEROR'S FRENCH COLONY OF SOLFERINO.

On the once sandy waste between Bordeaux and Bayonne Napoleon III. founded a flourishing colony and redeemed the land from barrenness by planting pine forests. One of the curiosities of Solferino is a bronze plaque with an imprint of the Emperor's foot, very small and dainty, and an inscription telling how Napoleon was the first French Sovereign to set foot on that barren waste with the noble intention of restoring it to fertility.



NAPOLEON III'S HOUSE AT SOLFERINO.

The chief officiator of the village is known as the "Palikartmohi," and the victim is a calf, which is slain and burnt with fire. The slaying is performed by a log some four feet long and three inches thick, known commonly as the "tudikud," but on this occasion is

A STRANGE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE HAND-SHAKE AMONG THE TODAS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. W. H. R. RIVERS.



THE CHARACTERISTIC SALUTATION OF THE TODAS: A CURIOUS TRIBE OF THE NILGIRI HILLS, IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

In his recently published book, "On the Todas" (Macmillan), Mr. Rivers describes this ceremony, the "Kalmelpudithi," or "Leg-up-he-puts," as the salutation between a woman and her male relatives older than herself. If a man visits a village in which he has any female relatives younger than himself, these will go out to meet him as he approaches the house, and each bows down before the man, who raises his foot, while the woman places her hand below the foot and helps to raise it to her forehead. The same salutation is repeated with the other foot. It may also take place between two men or between two women, and on certain occasions a male may bow down and have his forehead touched by the feet of a woman.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

MORE ABOUT FLOWER FERTILISATION.

THERE remain over from our chat of a week or so gone by certain items concerning flower-fertilisation such as the lover of nature cannot afford to neglect or pass by. The object of enlisting the services of the wind and of insects to convey pollen from flowers to those of separate plants of the same species—"cross-fertilisation" as it is called—is that of infusing new blood into the race, and of thus affording increased chances of variation, which is the stepping-stone to evolution itself. This much we may remember because it supplies us with a definite reason why Nature abhors self-fertilisation, and aims at making the cross-procedure her chief interest and ambition. Now our former considerations do not by any means exhaust the list of contrivances which are brought into play through the insect intermediary in order to effect the flowers' desire. It is well, therefore, that in this season when *Madre Natura* is busy preparing for her fruiting time, we should remind ourselves of some other expedients she adopts, that we may garner from our gardens and woodlands a fresh mood of the interest life in its fullness of function should possess for us all.

Here is the cuckoo-pint, the *Arum* of the botanist. The children call it "Lords and Ladies"—why, I know not, though doubtless there lies valid reason, if childish, for the adoption of the name. You know the green sheathing bract of the plant, whence protrudes the showy-coloured centre spike on which the numerous small flower-parts are borne. Now the pistils are placed low down on the spike, and the stamens are situated nearer its tip. Imagine, then, if you will, that with pollen-bearing organs above, and the pistils below, nothing can well be more probable than that the cuckoo-pint will fertilise itself. Here, however, you are mistaken. If you watch the development of the *Arum* flower, you will find the pistils ripen long before the anthers above them are ready to discharge their fertilising dust. It is clear each *Arum* must be fertilised by pollen from another whose anthers have ripened, and as the flowers are protected and not exposed, as wind-fertilised flowers would be, we have to fall back on the insect as the friend of the plant-world. Therefore it is that, drawn within the *Arum* leaf by the prospect of food, or attracted by the colour of the flower, small flies enter. This is the period of ripening of the pistil, and it may be the insects will bear pollen from another *Arum* whose stamens are discharging. Be that as it may, the insects find themselves in a floral prison. There is a fringe of stiff hairs, like a chevron-de-frise, which prevents their escape. Here they are detained, and the prisoners are rewarded by drops of honey, which each stigma or pistil-head provides when it has ripened. Then the stamens ripen in turn, shedding their pollen, which the insects, now set free by the shrivelling up of the hairs that barred their progress, carry off to fertilise the next flower they encounter in their journeyings.

When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And lady-smocks all silver white,
And cuckoo buds of yellow hue
Do paint the meadows with delight,

we find our common orchids also in blossom, eager as are their compeers to play their own part in the great

CURIOUS PERSIAN GREYHOUNDS ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

Photograph by Mr. G. H. Russell, Lieutenant 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

drama of life's reinforcement. No flowers are more bizarre than the orchids. They seem to exist as a race by themselves, in respect not only of flower-structure, but of modifications for insect attentions, often of such exactly related nature that a great naturalist was once provoked to the remark that it was often impossible to say whether the flowers had been modified to suit the insects, or the insects to suit the purposes of the flowers. One interesting feature that distinguishes many of the species is the marking of petals with streaks of colour that serve

so as to touch a little cup which is prominent enough in the flower-entrance, the cup will move back, and the sucker of the pollen-mass will come in contact with the pencil-point. Withdrawing the pencil, we find upon it the two club-shaped masses of pollen-cells. They stand erect on the pencil. Our experiment, however, is not yet over. For when the pollen-masses are carefully watched, they will be seen in a very short space of time to fall forwards into the horizontal position. What is the meaning of this singular behaviour of the pollen-masses of the orchis? If we study how its particular insect visitant, say, the *Empis*-fly, acts as its servitor, we may be enabled to understand the meaning of the change of position assumed by the fertilising clubs.

The fly, drawn, no doubt, to the flower by its colour-sense, but in the expectation of a more solid and sweeter recompense for its attention, pushes its proboscis into the nectary. In this act, it depresses the cup, with the result that two pollen-masses are set free and become attached to its eyes. Still it sucks its honeyed store, and only when it has exhausted the find does it fly off to another orchis on a similar mission of sweet-gathering intent. Now we can see the meaning of the change of position of the pollen-clubs glued to the insect's head. In the upright position they cannot fertilise the flower whence they have been taken, and if carried to another flower in this posture, they would be useless. But in the horizontal position they are at once placed on the stigma of the next orchis the insect visits, thus carrying out the intended fertilisation. The interval which elapses before the pollen-masses change their position just suffices to enable the fly to clear the flower of honey. Cross-fertilisation is thus secured, and what is equally to the point, self-fertilisation is prevented.

The whole story of orchid-fertilisation, as told by Darwin, reads like a fairy-tale. Armed with a little previous knowledge of flower-lore, anyone may enjoy this veritable romance of real life, and the fairy-tale is all the more extraordinary because it is all true. ANDREW WILSON.

THE INVISIBLE OGRES OF THE AIR: MICROBES IN DUST.

THE curious diagrams on this page are a startling realisation of the dangers that lurk in dust. Besides the spores derived from plants, there is a truly terrible figure of a microbe which resembles a spider, but these are not really so dangerous as the deadly bacilli, the most terrible division of the army of the air, whose artillery is disease. Minute metal particles, too, are continually in suspension in the atmosphere. These particles found in dust are worn down by the action of the wind from the densest minerals. The fifth diagram shows a whole world in a gust of wind, and in the last diagram are represented the animalcules held in suspension by the moisture of the atmosphere. Our readers will remember the truly formidable microbes which were found in the air of the House of Commons. These we illustrated in a diagram of the House, assigning each adversary to the place where it was found. The microbe had no respect even for the Speaker's Chair.



WHAT ONE BREATHES ON A MOTOR DRIVE: DANGERS IN DUST.

1. Spores and pollens, magnified 400 diameters. 2. A spider-like microbe; 250 diameters. 3. Bacilli, magnified 1000 diameters. 4. Iron corpuscles. 5. (a) Atmospheric crystal; (b) Vegetable tissues; (c) Starch; (d) Pollens; (e) Resinous and meteoric iron corpuscles, magnified 500 diameters. 6. Corpuscles in moisture; 10, 12, organic matter; 5, mineral.

as finger-posts pointing out to the insect the way to the nectary wherein the honey store is contained. This nectary lies in the spur-shaped appendage of the flower. If we look into a spotted orchis we see above a club-shaped organ with two sacs at its sides. Each sac opens in front; it is, in fact, part of an anther, and contains within it the pollen, which, in place of consisting of grains of yellow dust, is aggregated into masses of club shape, each with a stalk, provided with a sucker-like disc below.

If, now, we push carefully into the orchis-flower the long point of a lead pencil sharpened to a fine degree,

THE WORK OF THE GREATEST FRENCH ETCHER.

DRY-POINT BY PAUL HELLEU.



NEW SERIES.—No. XIII.: MADAME "L."

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THE DESTINATION OF MOORISH REBELS: A PRISON IN MOROCCO.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



SQUEEZING THE JEW IN A MOORISH PRISON: THE HAND THAT WILL NOT PAY WITHERED WITH SALT.

When the Moors want to extract money from Jews: they do not, like King John, draw their teeth, but they wither their right hand with salt. The hand is put in a leather pouch with a lump of salt, and is then padlocked to the victim's back, so that he cannot move it. The unfortunate Jew knows that every day he delays payment of the money demanded brings the destruction of his hand nearer. In about four months the hand has shrunk past cure. The prisons

of Morocco are not specially built for the purpose, but are usually the courtyard of some disused private house. The patio is covered with a grille, to prevent the captives climbing over the wall. The prisoners must be kept by their friends or must earn their living by doing basket-work or carving. There are no regular warders, but the door is kept by an armed sentinel. Two new arrivals have just been kicked into the prison by the guard.

FRANCE'S CHAMPION GOLFER TO MEET TAYLOR ON AUGUST 24.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THIELE.



THE STYLE OF 'ARNAUD MASSEY, HOLDER OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The much talked of match between Massey and Braid has been postponed, but to-day (August 24) the French champion meets J. H. Taylor at Seacroft, on the Lincolnshire coast. Taylor, the mid-Surrey professional, may be trusted to give Massey a tough fight for victory. The professional record on the Seacroft course is 73.

WILL THE AIR-SHIP BRING UNIVERSAL PEACE? A HAGUE CONUNDRUM.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY E. HOSANG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN BERLIN.



GERMANY'S SUCCESSFUL DIRIGIBLE AIR-SHIP MANCEUVRING ABOVE BERLIN.

The Hague Conference has just discussed the question of military balloons, and the Belgian representative proposed that the dropping of explosives from war balloons, which was prohibited at the Conference of 1899, should be made illegal for another term of five years. The subject is complicated by the difficulty of defining an aerial machine. If it is unmanned and drops explosives automatically, how is it to be distinguished from a rocket or a shell? It is suggested that the difficulty of aerial warfare may bring about universal peace. The German military steerable balloon, which manœuvres over Berlin nearly every day, is watched with as much interest by the Berliners as "La Patrie" is by the Parisians. The balloon has circled round the Emperor's palace in the face of a high wind at the height of about eighteen hundred feet. On each side of the balloon is a screw with vanes which drive the machine forward at a rate of forty-five feet per second. The receptacle for benzene is in the framework above the car, and the steering is effected by guide-ropes. The balloon is made to ascend or descend by two small balloons, or balloonets, inside the great envelope. These hold compressed air, and can be alternately filled or emptied. When the front balloonet is empty the one to the rear is filled, and the balloon descends. In the contrary case it rises. By this arrangement the large balloon loses no gas at all.

ART MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ART NOTES.

MR. Frederick Harrison has the courage of his convictions—against Rodin. He has been in Paris, and he cannot abide the "beefy bulk" of "Le Penseur," which is now set up in front of the Panthéon, and he is so in love with the Nineteenth Century, and little disposed towards the fashions of the "and After" that the pages of Sir James Knowles's review swarm with abusive and may we interpose the word?—unthinking adjectives. Yet it is the absence of thought in Rodin's creation that he deplures. "What has this brawny ruffian to do with thought?" he asks. "If this huge, naked brute is thinking at all he is trying to understand in his thick skull why the other man had pounded him, or how he could contrive to pound the

other man." The features, in Mr. Harrison's view, are vulgar and sullen, the man "a corpulent athlete crumpling himself up in an ungainly attitude"; he is awkward, ugly, queer in every respect; he is grotesque, incongruous, and irrational. It is hard to withstand the onslaught of so many phrases, and perhaps Mr. Bernard Shaw will blush all over if he realises that he made himself all these things in posing to the camera as "Le Penseur"—and contriving to look, at least in pose, very like the original.

The Leicester Galleries hospitably provide an interesting collection of English water-colours at a time when most galleries have succumbed to August holiday-making. Among the older examples, James Holland's bygone touch contaminates the genius of Venice with a distinct flavour of the Early Victorian era; but Cotman's "The Rustic Bridge" shows how a greater artist could live in a perilous time and escape the taint of tassels and mahogany. And Turner, of course, had never heard of them. He knew not the pettiness of date, or the accepted style of his time when he saw dragons lying along the Alps, or the sunrise on the Lake of Geneva. The Turner drawing here—it belonged to Ruskin—is of a rather theatric Rhine, with a castle peeping from behind the "wings," made by a curve in the banks. But it by no means belongs to Covent Garden. The scenery confesses to being part of the world that is all a stage, with Turner as prompter.

A fine Peter de Wint, of cows and a stream, and some David Coxes, bring us to the more intelligible sentiment of Clausen, who is again found in "A Barn." Taking for granted the dry seas of T. B. Hardy,



Photo. Bassano.

MISS DENISE ORME.

Whose marriage with Captain J. Yarde Buller on April 24 has only just been announced.



inevitable among miscellaneous water-colours, and Mrs. Allingham's buttercups, we come upon some unusual drawings by Mr. Francis James. "The Terrace," with a

stretch of Solent-like water, pallid and still, is particularly interesting. Mr. Brabazon's "Venice" is in its way—the way of Hercules Brabazon Brabazon—as fine as anything in the collection. And there are drawings by Mr. Mark Fisher and Mr. Norman Gurstin.

Mr. Sydney Heath's "Our Homeland Churches and How to Study Them" meets with some severe criticism in the *Athenaeum*, which will have none of his repetition



Photo. Henri Mame.

THE LATE Mlle. MARGYL.

The famous singer of the Paris Opera. Margyl's death is a very heavy loss to the operatic stage.

MUSIC.

WITH Joseph Joachim one of the most gifted and interesting of nineteenth-century musicians has passed away; it may be said that, with the exception of Hans Richter, no musician has commanded in our time so large a measure of public sympathy. He ministered to three generations, de-

veloped musical taste in many countries, took honours from Kings and Emperors, universities and academies, and from the years when he was a little boy down to the last few months, he never ceased from his labours. His artistic life had three sides. There was the player, the master of technique and tone, who has yet to be rivalled as an interpreter of Haydn, Beethoven, Schumann, and Brahms; there was the composer; and there was the teacher

and organiser of musical functions, the man who brought chamber music to its highest estate. Nearly forty years have passed since Joseph Joachim established his quartette in Berlin, choosing Ernst Schieffer, Heinrich de Ahna, and Wilhelm Müller for his associates, and only last year the Joachim Quartette was filling the Queen's Hall and Bechstein Hall, though the founder alone remained to represent the original company. He had aged considerably, his tone was no longer full, and the fingers could no longer respond to the brain that directed them; but all the town came to his concerts; and this was as it should have been, for he was Joseph Joachim, who deserved well of all who love music, who had satisfied the soul of many to whom the showily gifted players of our latter day can make no appeal at all.

Hungary was Joachim's birthplace, and he belonged to the Jewish race, the race that gives so many men and women to the platform and the auditorium of our concert halls. For the sake of his profession Joachim sought a more popular faith, and, considering the year of his birth and the semi-civilised country he was born in, there is ample excuse for his action. As a youth he worked without ceasing to develop his considerable natural gifts; his first public appearance was made when he was eight years old. Böhm, Hauptmann, David, and Mendelssohn were among his teachers, Schumann and Brahms were his friends. The instinct of his race led him to travel, and he appeared in London as a prodigy more than sixty years ago, playing in a performance to which Moscheles and Julius Benedict contributed. In the same year he played the Beethoven Concerto at a Philharmonic Concert, with Mendelssohn in the conductor's seat. For more than forty seasons, in fact from the early 'sixties down to last year, Joachim paid an annual visit to London.



SAITAPHARNES LAMENTS THE LOSS OF HIS TIARA.

SAITAPHARNES REGAINS HIS TIARA.

These plaques are a comic commemoration of the famous forgery of the Saitapharnes tiara in the Louvre. The artist proved the forgery by making an exact replica of the tiara.

of the theory of the intended mystic symbolism of the ancient builders. But if it is difficult to know the intention of the architects of the fourteenth century it might at least have been possible to discover whether

Mr. Bentley, of the nineteenth, had the motive of symbolism that greater writers than Mr. Heath would have discovered in the position of the vast cross hanging from the final arch in Westminster Cathedral. Huysmans went far in mysticism, and would not have allowed Mr. Bentley any motive of mere architectural effect. In "The Cathedral" we read: "The

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS ART CRITIC: HOW HE DIFFERS FROM A JURY OF EXPERTS REGARDING THE KOSCIUSKO MEMORIAL.

A statue in memory of the Polish patriot Kosciuszko is to be erected by the United States Government in Lafayette Square, Washington, in front of White House. A jury of art experts decided that the best model was that of Mr. St. R. Levandowski, of Vienna. President Roosevelt disagreed with the committee and preferred the model submitted by a sculptor of Lemberg, in Austria, who neglected to send his name. The matter will be finally settled by a Government jury composed of Senator Wetmore, Secretary Taft, and Representative McClary.

Photographs by Harper's Weekly.

choir and the sanctuary symbolise Heaven; the nave is the emblem of earth; as the gulf that divides the two worlds can only be passed by the help of the Cross, it was formerly the custom, now, alas! fallen into desuetude, to erect an enormous Crucifix over the grand arch between the nave and the choir." But Huysmans went far: the pointed arch—every true Gothic arch—was for him shaped arrow-like that it might fly up into the heart of heaven. E. M.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CHOICE: THE MODEL BY A SCULPTOR OF LEMBERG.



THE COMMITTEE'S CHOICE: THE MODEL SUBMITTED FOR COMPETITION BY LEVANDOWSKI.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AND ANGLO-AUSTRIAN FRIENDSHIP.

KING EDWARD VISITS TWO KAISERS.



1. THE KING AND THE KAISER DRIVING TO WILHELMSHÖHE.

2. THE KING AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR REVIEWING THE TROOPS AT WILHELMSHOHE.



THE WILHELMSHOHE AND ISCHL MEETINGS.

3. THE KING AND THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA DRIVING THROUGH ISCHL.

4. ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA AT ISCHL.

The King arrived at Wilhelmsöhe on August 14, and had a magnificent reception by the Kaiser, the people of Cassel and the army. The meeting of the two monarchs was particularly hearty, and the whole visit was marked by great cordiality. Just after his arrival the King reviewed from the terraces of Wilhelmsöhe the entire military force that had been on duty in the streets. The King left the same evening for Ischl, where he had an equally hearty reception from the venerable Emperor of Austria. Kaiser Francis Joseph joined the King's train at Gmunden, and accompanied his Majesty to Ischl, where the night was spent. On the following day the King went on to Marienbad.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SHERALD, R. COHN, VOIGT, AND TOPICAL.

PEACE IN BELFAST AND AN OLD SHIP FOR A TARGET.



THE DOORSTEP WHERE THE WOMAN VICTIM FELL: THE PLACE WHERE MAGGIE LENNON WAS SHOT.



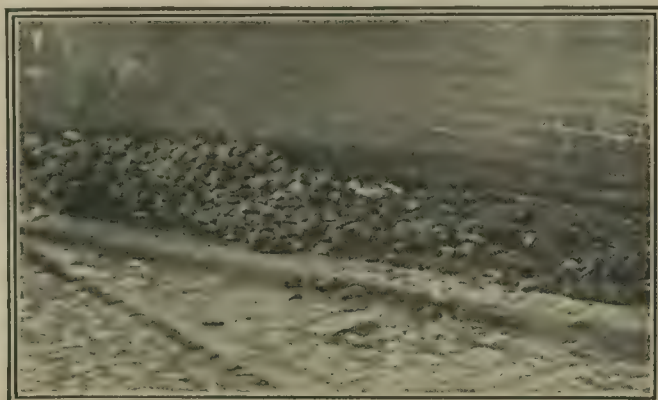
BUSY ONCE MORE: RESUMPTION OF WORK AT BELFAST DOCKS AFTER THE SETTLEMENT.



AFTER THE SIGNATURE OF THE SETTLEMENT: SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL AND MR. GAMBLE LEAVING THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.



PEACEFUL AT LAST: THE CENTRE OF THE DISTURBANCES, FALLS ROAD, BELFAST.



THE RIOTERS' AMMUNITION: HEAPS OF STONES IN THE STREET.

THE END OF THE BELFAST STRIKE: SCENES AFTER THE SETTLEMENT OF THE LABOUR DISPUTE.

The Belfast dockers' and carters' dispute was settled on August 15th, when terms of agreement were signed in the presence of Sir Antony MacDonnell. The strike, it will be remembered, did not come to an end without a serious conflict between the populace and the military. The soldiers fired on the crowd, and a woman, Maggie Lennon, who was taking no part in the disturbance, and two men were killed. After the firing the troops were withdrawn and the Catholic clergy and the Catholic municipal authorities made themselves responsible for keeping order.



Photo, Hopkins.

AN OLD WAR-SHIP TO BE USED AS A TARGET: H.M.S. "HERO."

Last year the Navy carried out long-range firing experiments off Portland, using the old "Landrail" as a target. In the forthcoming firing tests by the gunners at Whale Island (H.M.S. "Excellent") the target will be the old third-class armoured ship "Hero," of 6200 tons, which has been lying at Holy Loch since she was placed on the ineffective list.

IN ENGLAND AND IN JOHN BULL'S OTHER ISLAND.



THE WINDOW WHERE THE EXPLOSION TOOK PLACE.



THE WRECK OF THE DRAWING-ROOM.

Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE AT LORD ASHTOWN'S SHOOTING-BOX: THE DAMAGE AT GLENAHIRA.

On August 14th an attempt was made to blow up Lord Ashtown's shooting-box near Clonmel. A bomb was placed on the drawing-room window-sill, immediately below Lord Ashtown's bedroom at the point marked with the cross in the first photograph. The drawing-room was wrecked, but fortunately no one was hurt. The outrage is believed to be the work of poachers.



Photo, Westerman.

THE KING'S LATEST GIFT TO THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

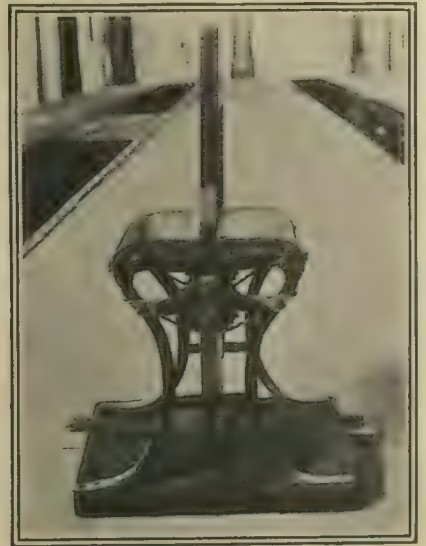
The gift is the figure-head of the old royal yacht, "Royal George." The design is a figure of George IV., supported by two negroes to symbolise the abolition of slavery in British dominions.



THE CHAIR IN USE: DRY AND COMFORTABLE.

TO KEEP TRAM-SEATS DRY: A HINT FROM EXETER THAT LONDON MIGHT TAKE.

The Tramways Committee of the Corporation of Exeter have put on trial an automatic rainproof covering for the upper deck seats of their tram-cars which has the merit of being at once simple and effective. A covering of suitable rainproof material of the size of the seat is so arranged that upon the seat-back being pushed from a perpendicular to an oblique position this cover is automatically rolled back underneath, and a dry seat provided. The covering returns to its position as soon as the passenger rises.



THE CHAIR NOT IN USE: PROTECTED FROM RAIN.



Photo, Bolsh.

AN OLD ROYAL PALACE FOR SALE: RICHMOND PALACE.

The beautiful old palace of Henry VIII. at Richmond, which forms such a picturesque corner of Richmond Green, is at present to let. It is very curious to see the house-agents' board upon the walls which have so many historical associations.



Photo Früh.

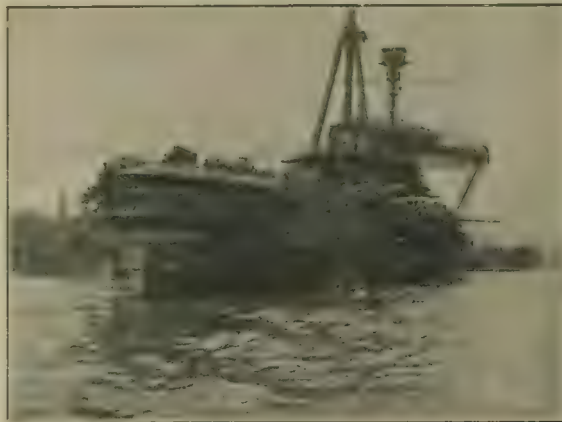
CAN AYLESFORD BRIDGE BE SAVED?

Aylesford Bridge over the Medway, precious to artists and archaeologists, was condemned a century ago as an obstruction and a cause of floods. But lack of funds delayed the new building. The Rochester Bridge Wardens are now ready to find the £10,000 required.

NAVAL AND MARINE: A PAGE IN THE SHIPPING INTEREST.



THE FATHER OF OUR IRONCLADS: THE OLD "THUNDERBOLT."



A WONDERFUL DESCENDANT: "LORD NELSON" FITTING OUT AT JARROW.

THE ANCESTOR OF OUR IRONCLADS AND A GREAT DESCENDANT.

In these days of monster "Dreadnoughts" it is difficult to realise that the ironclad battleship has been evolved in less than half a century. Yet such is the case, and the earliest ancestor of our modern leviathans is still to be seen in the River Mersey. The "Thunderbolt," which now fulfils the peaceful duty of a landing-stage at the dockyard, was one of half-a-dozen similar floating batteries of 1844 tons and 200 horse-power, which were built at the close of the Crimean War. She is covered with 4½ inches of armour and used to carry thirty 60-pounders. The "Lord Nelson," now fitting out at Parsons' Yard at Jarrow, gives her name to a new class of three ships of a displacement of 16,600 tons. Her cost will be £1,500,000. She was designed by Mr. Watts. A sister-ship, also building, is the "Agamemnon."



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

AN OLD STEAM FERRY AS A CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.



Photo, Gibson.

A CURIOUS 50-TON CRAFT TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC.

A STRANGE USE FOR AN OLD SHIP AND A VERY LIGHT VESSEL FOR THE ATLANTIC PASSAGE.

An old American steam ferry, the "Southfield," lies at Thirty-fourth Street, New York, doing duty as a consumption hospital for poor patients. Every night she steams out into the Hudson River and is anchored there, so that the patients may escape the sultry air of the city. The other photograph is of the steam-ship "Hilano," of only 50 tons, bound from Liverpool to Para, Brazil. Last week, when she had got some distance west of Scilly, she had to put back through stress of weather. She carries a crew of fourteen men, who are mostly Portuguese.



A FINE MOONLIGHT PHOTOGRAPH: A BRITISH TRAWLER OFF ICELAND.



THE DANISH LIEUTENANT BOARDING THE ENGLISH TRAWLER.

CONTRABAND TRAWLING OFF ICELAND.

During the King of Denmark's visit to Iceland, an English trawler was caught fishing inside the limit. A Danish gun-boat pursued her, and when the lieutenant went on board and asked the captain's name he was told by the sailor that the skipper was asleep, that the sailor did not know his chief's name, but that they would call him "Billy." The skipper was finally taken on board the Danish gun-boat and was convinced by the chart that he had made a mistake. He was conveyed to Reikjavik, and was fined £60 and the loss of his trawls and fish. Next day he bought back his apparatus at the public auction and went away to fish in lawful waters.

A NEW GAME FOR BATHING-GIRLS: THE CHUTE.

DRAWN BY W. RUSSELL FLINT.

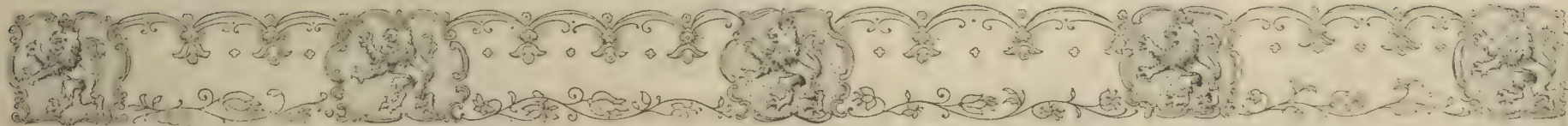


SHOOTING THE CHUTE WITHOUT A BOAT.

A new excitement can be added to bathing by this adaptation of the chute. The method is as simple as it is amusing, and the picture explains itself perfectly.
The directors of seaside places and swimming-baths would be well advised to take the hint here given.

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA'S REIGN OF TWENTY YEARS.

FROM THE PAINTING BY YAROSLAV VESIN.



Grand Duke Nicholas.



Prince Ferdinand.



THE BUFFER OF THE BALKANS AT THE HEAD OF HIS ARMY: THE FIGHTING IN THE SHIPKA PASS REPRODUCED IN THE BULGARIAN MANCEUVRES.

To-day, August 24, and the five following days Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria celebrates the twentieth year of his reign in a series of festivities to be held at the old capital, Tirnovo, Sofia, and Plevna. At Plevna the troops will inaugurate the monument to the Bulgarians killed in the Russo-Turkish War. The re-enactment of the fall of the Crivitiza redoubt will be part of the programme. Every year the Bulgarian army, which is splendidly trained, equipped, and officered, under Prince Ferdinand, re-enacts the great events of the Shipka Pass.



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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

PERKING to Paris, if only for the sake of the alliteration, should shortly become a fashionable motor-drive for bored and satiated spirits in search of new sensations. Now that the drive has been accomplished, Prince Borghese and his companions are to be heartily congratulated upon the dogged pluck and persistency which alone could have brought them through so arduous and so trying a journey. When the complete history of the little trip comes to be given to the public, presumably by the word-artist who kept the *Daily Telegraph* so well supplied with descriptive matter, so moving a story by flood and field will assuredly augment our admiration for those intrepid voyagers. One hardly knows which to applaud more—the men so persevering or the 40-h.p. Italia so staunch. Full details of the mechanical troubles sustained on

car, specifically known as "The Silver Ghost." No less than 14,371 miles without an involuntary or mechanical stop stand to the name of this car, and this total would have been written 15,000 miles, but for the petrol shutting itself off, without previous warning. So satisfactory is the performance as it stands, that it could be wished that the Club executive had power to discriminate as to whether a stop of the kind should be taken into account, although the slightest latitude in such matters would, of course, be fraught with trouble. Immediately upon the completion of the trial the car was entirely dismantled, and a few insignificant little jobs, costing in all certainly less than £5, were all that were found necessary to render this car equal to new.

The keen competition between rival Associations—to wit, the Automobile Association and the Motor Union—will result in most thoroughly protective road measures being undertaken in the interests of motorists all and sundry. While the A.A. scouts will be found, badged and bandaged, on such long, lonely, desolate lengths of road as the police in their wisdom consider dangerous, the road officials of the Motor Union will be conspicuous by their presence in villages, and at bad, perilous crossings. In time, then, as both bodies increase and multiply, it will be impossible to find a lineal mile of roadway without motoring police, which will release the members of the constabulary proper from duties which they protest are particularly distasteful, and set them free to resume their more legitimate and now long-neglected duties.

Nothing places so strenuous and trying a strain upon pneumatic tyres as the work imposed upon them by the transmission of the propulsive power of a powerful internal-combustion engine, such as the 120-h.p. motor which drove M. D. Resta's Mercedes to victory on Bank Holiday last at Brooklands in the Prix de France of 800 sovs. If for a car of this power and a stake of this magnitude we find Resta selecting Continental tyres we may be assured that

quality and resiliency are the sole factors in the choice of so great an expert. Again, on Aug. 6, Continental tyres were triumphant on the Peugeot car which got home first in the Circuit de Lisleux, running on one



Photo, Dixon.

A WELL-KNOWN MOTORIST SENT TO PRISON:
MR. D. M. WEIGEL.

At Hayward's Heath, Mr. D. M. Weigel, the well-known motorist, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment on a charge of having driven his car at fifty-six miles an hour.

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When a car has been driven for a short time by the same driver, and he should be an intelligent person, gifted with human compassion for mechanicalities, he will find that with his usual load, and under average conditions, there is a certain speed in miles per hour at which his car does best—seems, indeed, to run up to and really relish her work, so that driving at that speed is more than a pleasure. Now experience has shown that at this particular rate of progress there is less wear and tear everywhere, greater comfort—indeed, better results all round. But the speed I speak of needs to be found and noted, for at times a mile or two per hour one way or the other makes all the difference.



Photo, Argent Archer.

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that tedious run will have much interest for the practical automobilist.

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the highest authorities, and, to judge by the constantly increasing demand, with the stout portion of the world's inhabitants as well.

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Stout people are not always aware of the risks they run. There forms about the vital organs within and without, a mass of fatty matter which gradually encroaches on the freedom of action of those organs, especially the heart. Fatty degeneration ensues, sometimes with fatal results. Antipon removes all this fatty matter, and the beneficial effect is obvious. Sincerely, no stout person, however disappointed he or she may have been with the remedies they have tried, should neglect to try the Antipon treatment, which has the crowning virtue of being comparatively inexpensive.

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P.J.B.

LADIES' PAGE.

THIS has been a month of "Congresses," as we call them; "Conventions" is perhaps the more suitable American name for the gatherings of experts on a given subject to talk about their specialty. Women have been heard at nearly all the many Congresses, from the British Association downwards. The Congress on School Hygiene was naturally a particularly favourite one for women speakers. Considerably more than half our elementary-school teachers are women, while in America they form over three-fourths of the whole number. How much good all the talking effects may be open to question, but there can be no doubt that educational matters in this country are open to improvement, judging by the results we see in the children and young persons who are the products of Board Schools.

Women are now restored by the "Qualification of Women, County Councils, Bill" to the old right that Mr. Balfour allowed to be taken from them, of standing for direct election to Boards of Education. These Boards are now, of course, part of County Councils, and the measure enabling women to be elected to those bodies restores to them the power of offering their services to the public in managing schools. This is described as a privilege extended to women; but surely it is really a benefit to the public to obtain the right to elect suitable women who are willing to give unpaid work in public affairs. Unfortunately, our education is so dictated by a Government Bureau, a few Civil servants at Whitehall having the power of overruling every School Board and controlling the action of every teacher, that it is very little use for an expert in education to seek a seat on a School Board. Probably the nation would have done much better with more local freedom—a real elective system of school government; but, as it is, the "Education Department," with its "code" and its "instructions," is really entirely responsible for the whole educational system of the country. All that is left to the elected representatives is mere management of details. However, in that respect women have done much useful work in the past; it is to be noted that the only M.P. who strongly opposed the new Bill, Mr. Harwood Banner, sits for Liverpool, where a lady School Board member, the late Miss Davies, did such good work that on her death her colleagues and constituents subscribed a large sum to found memorial scholarships bearing her name, and the Press stated that "she would have been elected the Board's chairman had she not been a lady."

At this time of year the Paris dress-designers always give much attention to plaids. The prevailing figure amongst Frenchwomen is thin, and plaids suit a meagre development; stout women should eschew them scrupulously. For the reverse figure, on the contrary, plaid is a corrective, especially if carefully cut to widen over the bust and chest and diminish to the waist, while judicious pleatings or gorings break the squares up below the



FOR COUNTRY VISITING.

A dainty dress of white lace, trimmed with bands of folded white chiffon, and finished with tassels.

waist. As usual, therefore, many plaids appear in the new autumn materials. Some are large, with the cross-lines of another colour very fine; others are smaller designs and absolute checks of the two colours. Stripes, again, are very abundant; two shades of the same colour are, perhaps, the most ladylike in effect, but there are many somewhat *voyant* contrasts, such as green and pale-brown, purple and biscuit, navy and olive-green. Some very narrow stripes, and others that are not straight, but zigzag like summer lightning, were specially pointed out to me as "the very newest"; and I am told that black-and-white zigzag stripes will make up into most *chic* costumes, the cutting of the material in different degrees of bias giving variety to the design of both skirt and corsage, and forming the entire trimming.

An economical fashion, and one desirable also from the point of view of appearance, is coming in again this autumn. It is to wear a coat of a plain colour with a striped or plaid skirt. It is economical, because two costumes of the tailor order will have all the effect of four. Say you have a plain navy serge, or black or grey tailor-made cloth coat and skirt, and also one of grey and green plaid, or else of black and white stripes or dark purple and olive-green stripes, or what not; then obviously you possess two complete frocks; a third costume composed with the striped (or plaid) skirt and the plain coat; and a fourth combination gained by wearing the striped coat with the plain skirt. All these combinations will be quite fashionable. The plain skirt with the striped coat will be the most effective, but the opposite arrangement is less showy. The best taste is seen when the plain coat is of the same colour as one of the stripes of the skirt, and the best models follow this rule when the jacket and skirt in the combination indicated are supplied as a complete costume, as is now being done in Paris. Thus, you will see a striped skirt of white and grey with a plain grey coat, white and blue striped skirt with a navy face-cloth coat, and so on. Full jabots of linen or lace tumble out of the top of these plain coats and relieve them of their severity. This is the first novelty of the coming season, and it really is a novelty, for it has been fashionable so long to wear a tailor-made coat and skirt *en suite* that to have the two parts of the costume diversified makes quite a change.

Fruit leaves us long before the cold weather comes to lessen everybody's liking for its beneficent juices. Plums, however, will be available for some time, and then apples will be ready. Bird's custard-powder, made without eggs, according to the directions on the packet, served with either stewed plums or apples stewed and passed through a sieve, makes an excellent sweet course. Bird's custard-powder is as wholesome as it is delicious. FILOMENA.

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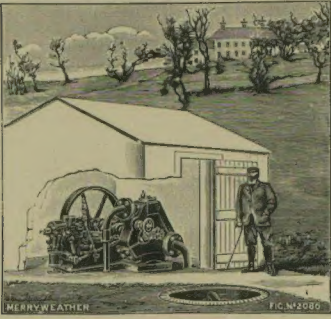
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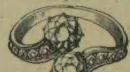
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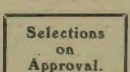


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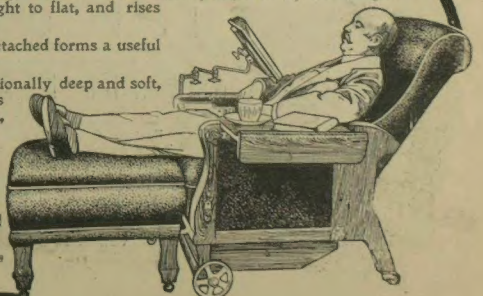
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CHESS.

FRANCISCO MONTE (Casino de Huelva).—As it stands, Problem No. 3208 is quite right. H 1. B to Kt 6th the reply is 1. B to Q 2nd, and there is no mate in two more moves.

J R M (Burgill).—To prevent mistakes will you kindly submit the positions on diagram.

C HURKITT.—We shall be pleased to examine any problem you like to send us.

J HORN.—There is no rule on the subject; it is a mere matter of arrangement.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NOS. 3285 to 3287 received from Fred Long (Santiago, Chile); of No. 3288 from J E (Valparaiso) and Fred Long (Santiago); of No. 3290 from J E (Valparaiso); of No. 3291 from Laurent Changion (St. Helena Bay, Cape Colony); of Nos. 3292 and 3296 from C A M (Penang), Girindra Chandra Mukherji (Muktachaga, India), and Laurent Changion (St. Helena Bay); of No. 3297 from Henry A Sellar (Denver); of No. 3298 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3299 from Robert H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.); and C Field junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3300 from J D Tucker (Ilkley), Thomas Charlton (Clapham Park), Frank W Atkinson (Crowthorne), F R Pickering (Forest Hill), J J (Troon), and Ernst Maur (Schöneberg); of No. 3301 from T Roberts, Stettin, Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), Sorrento, P Daly (Brighton), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), Thomas Charlton (Clapham Park), Dr. T K Douglas (Scotney), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), F Kent (Hatfield), J D Tucker (Ilkley), E J Winter-Wood, B S Brandreth (Dieppe), K Worters (Canterbury), Buhari (Budapest), R C Widdicombe (Saltash), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), C E Perugini, Charles Burnett, and Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3302 received from T Roberts, H R Stephenson (Chelmsford), Charles Burnett, Dr. T K Douglas, Albert Wolff (Putney), Jones Story (Matlock), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), G R and E W Mallinson (Huddersfield), F Kent (Hatfield), A Groves (Southend), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), A H Nunes, Walter S Forester (Bristol), B Whitehead (Lymington), Stettin, Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), P Daly (Brighton), H S Brandreth (Dieppe), F E G Clapham, R C Widdicombe (Saltash), E J Winter-Wood, Buhari (Budapest), F Henderson (Leeds), Sorrento, Shadforth, Thomas Charlton (Clapham Park), R Worters (Canterbury), J Hopkinson (Derby), and C E Perugini.

We give for the holiday season a selection of chess brevities that have come under our notice during the last twelve months, all in first-class play.

Game played in the Vienna Tournament between Messrs. MAROCZY and MARTINOLICH.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. Maroczy).	BLACK (Mr. Martinolich).	WHITE (Mr. Maroczy).	BLACK (Mr. Martinolich).
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	12. Q to Kt sq	Kt to B sq
2. B to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd	13. B to B 2nd	P to B 5th
3. P to K 3rd	P to K 3rd	14. B to B 2nd	Q to B 2nd
4. Kt to Q 2nd	P to B 4th	15. P to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
5. P to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	16. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th
6. Q Kt to B 3rd		17. Castles	B to Q 2nd
7. B to Kt 3rd	H to Q 3rd	18. Kt to Kt 5th	P to R 3rd
8. H to Q 3rd	Castles		
9. Kt to K 5th	R to K sq		
10. P takes B	H takes Kt		
11. P to B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd		
	Q to Kt 3rd		

1. using no time in bringing his forces over to the King's side for the coming attack.

2. This only wastes a move, as White's defence is also a menace on another part of the board.

3. Kt to Kt 5th is the only means of prolonging a lost game.

4. B to R 7th (ch) Resigns.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the Tri State Chess Association at Marion, Ind., U.S.A., between Messrs. BROWN and KENNY.

(Two Knights Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. Q to K 2nd	B to Kt 5th
2. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to Q 3rd	10. P to B 3rd	Kt to B 4th
3. B to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd	11. Castles	P to K 5th
4. Q to K 2nd	B to B 4th	12. Q to K 3rd	Kt to Q 6th
5. H takes P (ch)		13. Kt to Kt 5 (ch)	K to Kt sq
6. Q to B 4th (ch)	K takes B	14. P to K R 3rd	P to Q 4th
7. Q takes B	P to Q 4th	15. P takes P	Kt takes Q P
8. Q to Kt 5th	Kt takes P	16. P to B 3rd	P takes P
	R to K sq	17. Q takes K Kt	Kt to K 7th (ch)

As the sequel shows, the Pawn is not won, and a fine development for Black is the cost of the exchange.

Black by some very admirable play has virtually forced the game since his sixth move.

Game played in the Amateur Tournament at Ostend between Messrs. GRIFFITHS and O'HANLON.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Griffiths).	BLACK (Mr. O'Hanlon).	WHITE (Mr. Griffiths).	BLACK (Mr. O'Hanlon).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. Castles	P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	10. Kt to B 5th	P takes P
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	11. Kt to Kt 3rd	
4. Kt takes P	B to B 4th		
5. B to K 3rd	Q to B 3rd		
6. P to Q 3rd	K to K 2nd		
7. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 4th		
8. B to Kt 3rd			

A curious wind continuation where attack should be everything.

White resigns.

Game played at the Ostend Tournament between Messrs. MIRSES and TAUBENHAUS.

(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. B to K 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	10. R to Q B sq	B to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	11. P to Q R 3rd	K R to K sq
4. K P takes P	Q takes P	12. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q 4th
5. P takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. R takes Kt	
6. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Kt 5th		
7. B to K 2nd	Castles		
8. Kt to B 3rd	Q to K R 4th		

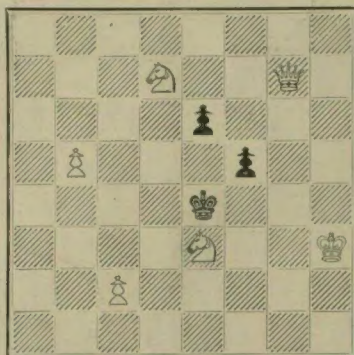
Altogether premature and dangerous, especially against his present opponent.

A charming finish, which simply sweeps Black off the field.

White resigns.

PROBLEM No. 3304.—By H. J. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3301.—By H. E. KIDSON.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	R takes Q
2. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K moves
3. K to Kt 5th, mate.	

If Black play 1. P takes P en passant, 2. Q takes R; if 2. Kt take P = Q takes R; and if 3. B to B 2nd, then 3. Kt to Kt 5th, etc.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of Mr. HARCOURT COATES, surgeon, of The Hill, Laverstock, Salisbury, who died on June 16, were proved on Aug. 10 by Mrs. Maud Emily Beatrice Coates, the widow, and Francis Edwin Essington Farebrother, the value of the property being £41,486. Subject to a few legacies, the testator leaves all his property in trust for his wife for life. On her decease £5000 and property in Salisbury is to go to his nephew, Cuthbert Hodding; £500 to George C. B. Kempe; and the ultimate residue to the Salisbury Infirmary for building a surgical ward to be called the "Harcourt and Maud Coates Ward."

The will (dated March 2, 1904) of Mr. CHARLES JOHN DICKINS, of Arkendale, Putney Hill, and of Messrs. Dickins and Jones, Limited, drapers, Regent Street, who died on July 14 last, was proved on Aug. 12 by Herbert Arthur Dickins, Frederick Albert Dickins, and Francis James Dickins, the sons, and Stewart Cole, the value of the real and personal estate being £238,309. The testator gives £500, and the income from 5000 ordinary and 1000 preference shares in Dickins and Jones to his wife, Mrs. Susannah Elizabeth Dickins; 18,500 ordinary and 300 preference shares each to his sons Frederick Albert and Charles Thomas; 13,500 ordinary and 300 preference shares each to his sons Herbert Arthur, Francis James, and Alfred William; 4500 ordinary and 400 preference shares, and £250 each to his daughters Clara Dickins and Lucy Scruby; £100 each to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the Roehampton and Putney Benevolent Fund, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Fegan's Boys' Homes, and King Edward's Hospital Fund; £500 to the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution; £350 to the Bolingbroke Hospital; and legacies to executors, relations, and persons in the employ of his firm. Four fifths of the residue he leaves to his sons, and one fifth to his daughters.

The will (dated Jan. 8, 1906) of Mr. JETER SINCLAIR HAGGIE, of The Limes, Whitburn, Durham, who died on June 22, has been proved by Peter Norman Broughton Haggie and Oswald Sinclair Haggie, the sons, and Thomas Gillespie, the value of the property being £114,042. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Jane Haggie, £500, and an annuity of £1200 while she remains his widow, or £500 a year should she again marry; and subject thereto leaves everything he may die possessed of to his two sons.

The will (dated July 2, 1895), with two codicils, of Mr. EDWARD YATES, of 194, Walworth Road, Southwark, who died on April 26, was proved on Aug. 12 by Frederick Charles Yates, the son, and Charles Plumtre Johnson, the value of the estate amounting to £919,414. The testator divides his freehold and leasehold property into six portions according to plans attached to the will, and he gives lots two and six, in trust, for his son; lot one, in trust, for his daughter Anne Heath; lot three, in



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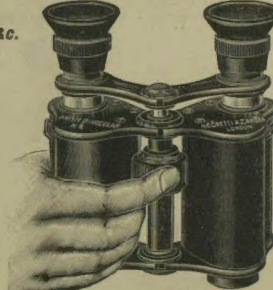
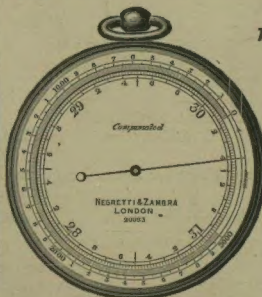
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trust, for his daughter Kate Louise Yates; and lots four and five, in trust for his daughters Charlotte Victoria Yates and Maud Mary Yates. He also bequeaths £1000 to his son; £200 to his daughter Amelia Martha Matthews; £100 per annum each to his foremen, Richard King, John Bax, and Edward Taylor, and his clerk, Thomas Dickson; and the residue of his property, in trust, for his son.

The will (dated May 11, 1899), with five codicils, of MR. THOMAS FRANCIS BLACKWELL, of The Cedars, Harrow Weald, chairman of Messrs. Crosbie and Blackwell, Limited, who died on July 14, was proved on Aug. 2 by Walter Reginald Blackwell and Thomas Geoffrey Blackwell, the sons, and Reginald St. Aubyn Roumieu, the value of the estate amounting to £979,658. The testator gives £5000, the household furniture, horses, carriages, and motor-cars, and the income from £100,000 preference shares in Crosbie and Blackwell to his wife; 200 ordinary shares, and the Oxley Park estate to his son Walter Reginald; 250 shares, and a further 200 shares on his becoming a managing director of the company, to his son Thomas Geoffrey; 300 shares and property in Soho to his son Aubrey Francis; 100 shares each to his daughters Margaret Helen, Hildred Ruth, and Phyllis Maud; £1000 each to his executors; £2000 to Reginald St. A. Roumieu; £5000 each, in trust, for his daughters-in-law Ruth, Kate, and Violet; 100 shares, in trust, for his grand-daughter Emily Kathleen; £1000 each to his grandchildren; £2500 each to his sisters-in-law Mary and Grace Footman; and many other legacies. All other his property he leaves to his children.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1907) of MR. JOHN DENT, of 5, Osborne Villas, Newcastle, shipowner, who died on April 20, has been proved by William Torry, one of the executors, the value of the property amounting to £95,906. The testator gives the household furniture and the income from £25,488 railway stock to his wife, and subject

thereto the whole of his property is to be divided among his children, Lizzie, John, Cecilia, Edith Mary, William, and Nancy.

The will (dated Oct. 3, 1905) of MR. THOMAS RICHARDSON, of 43, Piccadilly, and 15, Trinity Road, Tulse Hill, who died on June 15, has been proved by Frank Percy Richardson, the son, and Stanley James Attenborough, the value of the property being £40,026. The testator gives £100 each to his executors; £100 to his sister Martha Rowley; £100 to E. H. Poupplier, and the residue of his property to his daughters.

The following are other important wills now proved—Mr. Christopher Kay, Ravenscroft Hall, near Middlewick. £136,368

Mr. John Cyril Philips, of Manchester. £65,957

Mr. William Page, Park Avenue, Watford. £59,506

Mr. William George Sharpe, Mockford, 19, Second Avenue, Hove. £37,774

Mr. Stephen Chivers, Histon, Cambridge. £31,679

Mr. William Brindle, Wyvern, Victoria Road, St. Anne-on-the-Sea. £31,491

Mr. Daniel Jones Crossley, Fallingroyd, near Hebden Bridge. £27,761

Mr. Samuel Lawrence Gill, 35, Pembury Road, Clapton. £24,850

The Hon. Charles Wrottesley, Oaken, Staffordshire. £13,730

All who are in any way interested in the art of crystalium painting will be glad to know of the success of the exhibition now being held at the Alston Gallery, 52, New Bond Street. Visitors to the galleries have expressed delight with the very fine results which can be seen there. It has been generally conceded, by those in a position to judge, that the pictures have attained a much higher standard of excellence than hitherto.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE English community at Biarritz will welcome Prebendary L. J. Fish, who is leaving in October to undertake the chaplaincy. Prebendary Fish has recently resigned the vicarage of Bathampton, Bath.

Prebendary A. J. Ingram, who has worked for thirty-one years on behalf of the London Poor Clergy Holiday Fund, has resigned the treasurer's office. During this long period he has raised nearly £50,000.

The Rev. W. Hudson Shaw, the new Rector of Alderley, was for nearly ten years a Fellow of Balliol College, and at present holds the College living of South Luffenham. The rectory of Alderley was vacated by the retirement of Canon Bell.

The Rev. G. P. Anderson, of St. John's, Paddington, will accompany the Bishop of London to America, and act as his chaplain. The Bishop's engagements include visits to the Tercentenary Conference of the Church in America in October, and the formal presentation of the King's Bible to the Church at Bruton, near Williamsburg, later on.

The Bishop of Winchester has been visiting Cambridge, where he has delivered a number of lectures. This week the Bishop and Mrs. Ryle are leaving Farnham Castle for the vacation, and will be away until the end of September.

Prebendary R. Granville, who has been appointed Sub-Dean of Exeter Cathedral, is very popular in the West of England. For eighteen years he was Rector of Bideford, and at Exeter has thrown himself with great zeal into diocesan work. He was appointed a Prebendary of the Cathedral in 1902.

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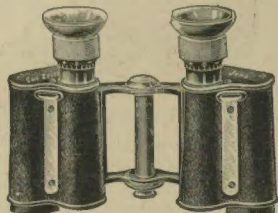
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